The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Lady Augusta Stanley is dead.

—General Babcock declines with thanks that proposed serenade.

—The Democratic caucus will tackle the finance question again to-night.

—The Direct cable has been repaired, and is now in good working order.

—The National Butter and Egg Association met in Davenport, Iowa, on Wednesday.

—They are going to reduce the salary of the Mayor of New York to $10,000 per annum.

—Bishop Domenec has arrived in Philadelphia and will put up with Bishop Wood for a week.

—Mr. Dearborn, who has the papers necessary for the extradition of Winslow, has arrived in London.

—Colonel John Starke, a son of the hero of Bennington, died recently in New Hampshire, aged 92 years.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "We must do something for our jamboree Mayor." He took in too much Mardi Gras.

—A delegation representing a large number of Camps of Sovereigns of Industry of Ohio are in secret session in Columbus to form a State Camp.

—Cardinal McCloskey has bought, it is reported, the country residence built by the late Le Grand Lockwood at Norwalk, with the intention of making it a Roman Catholic convent.

—The opinion of members of the Advisory Council, expressed under their return to their homes, are even more favorable to Plymouth Church and its pastor than were the official utterances.

—Ex-Senator Nye's family are said to be in destitute circumstances. He is still in the Flatbush Asylum, while his son and daughter are seeking employment in the Departments at Washington.

—Science now takes a hand at the specie resumption job. Prof. Silliman of Yale College, has discovered a chemical process by which German silver and britannia can be made to ring like gold and silver.

—A Berlin dispatch reports that the inundations in the eastern provinces are increasing. Many persons have been drowned near Posen. The railway from Posen to Thorn is threatened with total destruction by the floods.

—The marriage of Professor Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claude Hamilton, took place on Tuesday at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. Thomas Carlyle, Professor Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir F. Pollock were present.

—The Providence *Journal* thinks it is a pleasant and dignified exhibition, greatly calculated to advance Congress in the public estimation, to see in one of the departments of the House of Representatives four ex-members engaged in copying bills, or folding documents in mailing boxes.

—To sum up, two hundred and fifty-three whisky shops have been indicted, of which sixty-nine have pleaded guilty, thirteen been convicted and three acquited and levies made on property to the amount of $4,586.83. The actual sum covered recovered into the treasury, so far, however is only $186,503.

—John Forster, it is now stated, has left his library, engravings, and pictures to the South Kensington Museum, the bequest to take effect after the death of his wife. The first report was that they would go to Lord Lytton, who is not, however, wholly unremembered. To him, to Mr. Carlyle, and others there are legacies, but of no great value except as mementoes of affection.

—The New York *Times* devotes a column of additional space to "comic police reports, which are so frequently found in the columns of western newspapers," and ominously declares "there is not one man in a thousand who really believes that there is one gleam of humor in all this wretched rubbish. It is made by rule, and is precisely as humorous as a pound of sixpenny nails or a gallon of molasses—but not more so."

—A queer burial quarrel in Iowa is reported in the Sioux City *Journal*. One of the parents of the child was a Catholic, the other a Protestant, the controversy was first over baptism. Then the baby died. The mother wanted a priest to conduct the burial services, the father a Protestant. Neither would yield, and it was buried without any religious service. Then over the new little grave the husband and wife bade each other farewell forever, and separated.

—Ben Hill has again made himself conspicuous for assininity by his latest effort in which he endeavors to saddle the responsibility for secession upon New England. He concluded his remarks by asserting that "while these very pensioners [the vets. of 1812] were throwing up breastworks at New Orleans, to resist the enemies of our common country, the people of New England were assembled in convention at Hartford endeavoring to proclaim the right of secession." This raised a stiff breeze, but it was soon over—the New Englanders consoling themselves with the same philosophy which calmed the perturbed spirit of the man who was kicked by the jackass.

—There have been so many absurd misrepresentations about the course of the Attorney General in regard to the whisky prosecutions that the publication of a dispatch from Bristow to the Solicitor of the Treasury is timely. It was sent by Mr. Bristow to the Solicitor of the Treasury when in St. Louis in October last, and its instructions are substantially identical with those which Mr. Pierrepont has been roundly abused for promulgating. Unless important ends are to be gained, the Secretary stated that he would make no terms with any indicted party; to those who offer to surrender, he would recommend that they should plead guilty and throw themselves on the clemency of the court, which should be asked to suspend neither judgment nor sentence, unless, after hearing the statements of the guilty party in open court, he should be deemed proper to use him as a witness. This dispatch was only used after consultation with the Attorney General and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and the policy it laid down has not been departed since the opening of the whisky prosecutions.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, in noting the reception given to Forney on Tuesday, says: "Although the Colonel is a good liver, and is an admirer of English cookery, he has not gained flesh during his stay aboard. If anything, he is thinner than when he left Philadelphia in July, 1874. He has aged considerable, and his whiskers, which are now nearly trimmed after the English fashion, are silvery white. But, notwithstanding his whitened locks, the Colonel was yesterday quite as much a gayer of mien and more youthful of manner than he has been (that is, to his American friends) for ten years past. The frowns which were once habitual on his brow were absent, his eyes shone clear and a smile deepened his cheeks into dimples during the half hour and more he yesterday held his reception on the deck of the Indiana. Dressed in the English fashion, and wearing a collar which may be the style in England, but is as yet novelty in this country, Mr. Forney looked more English than Colonel Sandford, who stood beside him, and would have offence been picked out as a foreigner than the latter in any mixed assemblage. The Colonel's greeting of his old friends was always warm, but in a few cases it was of the most affectionate nature. This was especially true of a few of his old employees and of William V. McKean, of the *Ledger*, on whose neck he threw himself with the simple exclamation, "My dear old friend."

Railroad Troubles in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A suit was brought to-day in the Circuit Court by Amos H. Schultz for himself and other stockholders of the St. Louis County Railroad Company against ex-Mayor Brown, Col. Joseph O. Broadhead, and the administrators of the estate of F. C. Sharp, to enjoin the voting of four hundred and nineteen shares of stock in said road. The petition alleges that a fraudulent compact was entered into between Wm. M. Kasson, Manager of the Company, and Sharp, Brown, Broadhead and others, for the purpose of transferring these shares to themselves without legal compensation. The matter created a good deal of feeling, and further developments are expected.

Pigeon Shooting Tournament.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The diamond badge for the amateur championship of the United States, value three hundred dollars, four single and four double birds, nineteen entries, was won by J. W. Babcock, of Meadville, Pa., who made a clean score. The second event, a sweepstake, twenty-one entries, including Captain Bogardus, single birds, thirty one yards, rise, miss and go out, was won by E. T. Manning, of New Orleans. Manning killed twelve straight birds. In the third event, sweepstakes, nineteen entries, two double birds, twenty-six yards, rise, the first money was won by T. H. Shaffer, of Louisiana, and the second by T. S. Harrison, of New York.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to modify the law of last winter fixing the rates for freight on railroads. In the House, the House bill to place banks and other corporations upon the same footing as individuals under the interest laws was passed. A committee appointed to investigate the prices charged by the newspapers of the State for publishing the Constitutional amendment submitted their report, which was ordered printed. The committee recommend a material reduction of many of the bills.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 1.—The steamships Anchoria, Colombo and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived—The steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Bill Classifying Cities Passed by the House.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL RECOMMITTED.

Pittsburgh Coal Men to be Heard This Evening on the Mining Bill.

The County Officers' Salaries Discussed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair.

Bills Reported Favorably.

The following bills were reported favorably from committee

An act to render valid any irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels or taking the oath, or filling the same in the manner prescribed by law.

An act fixing the amount of fines and penalties which building and loan associations may impose at two per cent. for every month for the non-payment of installments or stock or interest on loans.

An act to prevent empiricism in relation to the practice of dentistry.

An act providing for appeals from the judgment of aldermen or justices for wages of manual labor.

An act declaring the offices of school directors and auditors incompatible.

An act to make the tenth day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

An act exempting members of lodges from individual liability for fines and dues for benefits should the treasury become empty.

An act relating to chattel mortgages, with amendments.

Bills Read in Place.

An act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

An act allowing jurors to be summoned for any length of time the court may find necessary.

An act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

An act regulating the charges in palace, sleeping and dining cars within the State. This bill makes it unlawful to charge more than one dollar for a single berth or sofa, or one dollar and fifty cents for one section for twelve hours.

Special Session.

Mr. WATSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special session of the Senate be held on Wednesday afternoon next, March 8th, for the purpose of considering the act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Pensions.

Mr. BRAGGINS presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county praying for the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Iron clad liquor law" so far as the same relates to Mercer county.

By Mr. WINSLOW, a petition from citizens of Indiana and Jefferson counties, praying for the passage of an act fixing the compensation of County Commissioners at $2,000, and for the payment of all moneys in excess of that amount into the county treasury.

Bills Considered Finally.

The following bills were considered finally:

An act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Amended and laid over.

An act to enlarge the powers of courts of equity throughout the State in cases of partition. Agreed to.

The Store Order Bill.

The following bill was a special order on second reading to-day:

An act describing how employes of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. This bill was under discussion for some time, Mr. Stanton favoring and Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Watson, Davis, Herr and Strang opposing its passage, the latter two opposing it on its unconstitutionality.

On motion of Mr. YERKES, the bill was committed to the Judiciary General Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

Bill No. 6.

The House bill No. 6, dividing cities into five classes, was called up by Mr. LOWRY, and passed the House finally, the vote being 150 yeas to 4 nays.

State Centennial Building.

The act making an appropriation of forty thousand dollars to the Centennial Commission, for the purpose of erecting a State Centennial building, was called up by Mr. ZERN.

Mr. WOLFE again moved to specially amend by striking out the proviso in the bill setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature.

It appearing that there were other objections to the bill on the part of certain members, Mr. IRWIN (Allegheny) moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general amendment.

This motion was favored by Messrs. Christy, Jackson, Foster and Reighard, and opposed by Messrs. Faunce, Zern and others. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 83, nays 95.

The motion of Mr. Wolfe to go into Committee of the whole for special amendment was agreed to, and the amendment striking out the proviso was adopted. The bill then passed finally—yeas 108, nays 53.

General Appropriations.

Mr. EZKHARD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the General Appropriation bill, and then moved its recommitment back to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of inserting additional amendments. Agreed to—yeas 116, nays 60.

Bills on Second Reading.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

An act providing for the payment of canvas, transportation and grounds for the proposed Centennial encampment of the National Guards. Passed.

An act to relieve from taxation armories of military organizations of the Commonwealth was ruled out of order as being unconstitutional.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

An act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships of the Commonwealth. Pending consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock and resumed the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated:

An act providing for making and repairing public roads in the different townships.

On motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Bituminous Coal Mines.

Mr. IRWIN moved that the use of the Representative Chamber be granted to the members of the Coal Exchange of the city of Pittsburgh to-morrow (Thursday) evening for the purpose of expressing their views on the bill now before the House in reference to the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, which was agreed to, and amended that any miners present on the occasion be also heard.

Mr. IRWIN extended a cordial invitation on behalf of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange to every member of the House to be present on Thursday evening.

Centennial.

Mr. TALLEY asked leave to read in place a bill reported affirmatively from the Centennial Committee:

An act for regulating the Centennial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Government of the United States within the Commonwealth, and preventing the seizure of articles or goods deposited on exhibition thereat.

County Officers.

An act to carry into effect section 6 of article 14 of the constitution relative to salaries of county officers, and the payment of money received by them into the State or county treasury in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

The above bill was considered on second reading, when the following amendments were inserted, making the annual salaries to be paid to the following named Allegheny county officers thus: Assistant District Attorney, to receive $1,500; Register of Wills, etc., $3,000; County Engineer, $2,500, provided when the offices of County Surveyor and County Engineer are held by the same person, he shall receive the salary of County Engineer only; County Solicitor, $800; County Interpreter, $1,000. The salaries of the rest of the Allegheny county officials were allowed to remain the same as at present.

Pending the consideration of the bill the hour of 6 arrived, and the House adjourned.

K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1876.

SENATE.

Grasshoppers and Insects.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts, or so-called grasshoppers, and it was indefinitely postponed.

He also reported from the same committee favorably on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the bill placed on the calendar.

Public Buildings at St. Louis.

After debate, the Senate passed without amendment the House bill appropriating seven hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of material and the continuation of work on the building for a Custom House and postoffice at St. Louis.

Mississippi Levees.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill appropriating $3,200,000 for the purpose of repairing and in part rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river, providing for its expenditure, and for other purposes. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

Admission of Pinchback.

Mr. MORTON moved it be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to consider the resolutions for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 24.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word admitted, so that it should read: "*Resolved*, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted," &c., Mr. MORTON said when this resolution was last before the Senate he had not concluded his remarks. When he took the floor then it was with the understanding that no other Senator desired to speak, and he took the floor for the purpose of closing the debate. Since then he had learned that other Senators desired to speak, and he would now yield.

Mr. ALCORN spoke at length in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. EDMUNDS obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. CAMERON (Pa.), who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BOUTWELL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating $75,000 for the St. Louis Custom House and Postoffice was passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Interest on Subsidy Bonds.

Mr. DENHAM offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for interest on subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also as to what extent rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

Committee Reports.

The Speaker then called committees for reports.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint Centennial Commissioners from Texas, on the nomination of the Governor, in place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. HARDENBERGH, from the same committee, reported a bill recommending the people of the several States to assemble in their respective counties and towns on the approaching Centennial, and to cause to be delivered a historical speech of the county or town from its formation, copies to be filed in the county clerk's office and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may be had of the progress of the republic. Passed.

Mr. METCALF, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, reported a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expenditures for the New York postoffice, with power to employ clerks and send for persons, papers, &c. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasury of the United States. Passed.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill amendatory to the act relative to the filing of reports of railroad companies. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Few Suggestions by Lieutenant General Sheridan—Two Military Posts Needed on the Yellowstone—Heavy Immigration Anticipated—The Best Gold Fields Not Yet Worked.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs recently given before that committee, that officer has made the following additional suggestions. It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill, introduced by Maginnis, from three to two hundred thousand dollars.

In view of the immigration to the Black Hills, and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieutenant General has peculiar interest.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV., MO., CHICAGO, ILL., February 26, 1876.

The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have so reported in my annual reports. So strongly have I been convinced of this necessity that I have, without any expense to the Government, made an examination of the Yellowstone river and selected the point at which they should be built. The Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri river. To the accomplishment of this purpose the two posts mentioned will have to be located, one at or near the mouth of Big Horn river, and the other at or near the mouth of the Tongue river. Both posts should be supplied by steamboat up the Yellowstone, and can be constructed of material found in the vicinity of the points selected. I think I can have them built for $100,000 each; in other words, I will try to build them for $200,000 instead of the $300,000 mentioned in the bill. The Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. Its value will be felt as an outpost of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the south side of the Yellowstone as far as Gallatin valley, in Montana, and will also build another railroad from the North Platte station on the Union Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills. I am of the belief that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working. The head waters of the Wind river are gold-bearing. The Owl Creek mountains are gold-bearing. The Bighorn Valley is gold-bearing. Powder river is gold-bearing; also Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Besides these the Black Hills have an abundance of good timber for the treeless country south of them and west of the Missouri river. The success of all these interests depends on the establishment of the two posts named. Military operations have now been commenced against the hostile bands of Sioux by request of the Interior Department, and I consider this appropriation so necessary that I specially request immediate action on it.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 2, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers will rise slightly and the lower Mississippi fall somewhat.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Jos. B. Williams and cargo, with coal from Pittsburgh. Departed—Lee, Vicksburg; Morgan, Cincinnati; Ouachita Belle, Ouachita river.

VICKSBURG, March 1, 1876.

Down—Sherlock, 6 P. M.

EVANSVILLE, March 1, 1876.

Cloudy and mild; mercury 34 to 55; some rain this forenoon; prospects of a wet night. River 16 3-10 feet. Up—Pat Cleburne, 8 A. M.; Susie Silver, 3 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 3 P. M. Business moderate.

CINCINNATI, March 1, 1876.

River 16 feet 10 inches; falling. Raining and cool. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Cons Millar, Memphis; Arlington, St. Louis; Glasgow, Evansville.

MEMPHIS, March 1, 1879.

The river fell 7 inches. Clear and warm. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Augusta, White river; Illinois, Vicksburg; Bania, Cincinnati; Houston, Ohio river; Eckert, Ohio river.

LITTLE ROCK, March 1, 1876.

Clear and cloudy. River falling; 3 feet 6 inches. Departed—Katie P. Kountz, New Orleans; Pine Bluff and Rosa Miller, Pine Bluff.

ST. LOUIS, March 1, 1876.

Arrived—Lee and Boyd, Peoria; Bismarck and Carondolet, New Orleans; Mary Miller Louisville; Clinton, Keokuk. Departed—Clinton, Burlington; Lee and Boyd, Peoria; Grand Tower, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg. River stationary. Heavy rain between midnight and this morning; showery to-night.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGON.

The Public Debt Reduced During February $3,272,733.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

Lyon Still Giving the Inside History of the Transaction.

Gen. Schenck to Leave London on Saturday to be Examined.

The President's Action Relative to the Pittsburgh Custom House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1876.

President's Action Relative to the Pittsburgh Custom House.

There is no doubt at all but that Collector Steel's resignation was requested by Secretary Bristow. It is reported here to-day that President Grant has revoked the order for Mr. Steel's resignation, so that the latter may be afforded an opportunity to present a defense to the charges made against him by the special agents who investigated his office. The revocation, if made, can hardly be considered more than a suspension of judgment, and issued for the purpose of giving to Mr. Steel an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, personally, or through friends. Such of the latter as are here are doing all in their power to cast obloquy upon the detectives who unearthed the irregularities in the Pittsburgh Custom House, and making every effort to get their report thrown aside on the ground that it is untrue and unfair. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1876.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending February 29:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	697,884,750
Total coin bonds	$1,682,884,400
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	18,182,080
Legal tenders	371,011,844
Certificates of deposit	38,045,000
Fractional currency	45,120,132
Coin certificates	32,915,000
Total without interest	$ 487,091,976
Total debt	$2,202,188,457
Total interest	30,412,026
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 76,035,772
Currency	9,529,404
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	38,045,000
Total in Treasury	$ 117,610,176
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,118,233,039
Decrease during February	3,272,733
Decrease since June 30, 1875	4,578,417

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,724,217
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,317,195

Emma Mine Investigation.

Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters to which allusion was previously made. The witness reiterated his te timony of yesterday, to the effect that Senator Morton had not forgiven Schenck for calling him an adventurer. McCulloch informed him that Schenck had denied that he called him an adventurer.

The committee authorized Col. Gorham to inform Senator Stewart that they would hear him whenever he should present himself about two weeks hence, and the committee further said that Lyon would be recalled at that time, so that Stewart could interrogate him.

Lyon said this would be very agreeable to himself, and then resumed his testimony, repeating that Park had often informed him that Schenck's name had sold the Emma Mine, and this the witness believed from concurrent circumstances.

It appeared from replies to questioning of the witness by members of the committee that he compromised his interest in the mine for $150,000, the original stipulated sum being $500,000. There was a great inducement to withhold from the public for about a month Schenck's resignation as a director of the Emma Mine Company. Park very much regretted the resignation, because the shares fell so low as to produce a panic among the stockholders. Owing to the Emma mining transactions American securities generally were much depressed. J. H. Paulson, of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bitterly complained that their firm had been badly treated, having received only twenty-five thousand pounds sterling for the use of their name in putting Emma Mine stock on the market.

The chairman laid before the committee the following telegram, dated London, to-day, addressed to himself:

"A report of the proceedings as to General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine, published in to-day's London *Times*, states that Jas. E. Lyon testified that I told him I gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a director and assist in getting Schenck's name on the Board. This statement is absolutely untrue. I have never seen Lyon, nor had any communication with him in my life. I never gave Stewart any shares, either to become a director himself or to get Schenck to be a director, and give Lyon's testimony the most unqualified contradiction.

"ALBERT GRANT."

The above telegram having been shown to Lyon, he denied ever having made such a statement.

Hiram A. Johnson, of New York, who acted as attorney for Lyon, gave a detailed account of the manner in which the scheme of the Emma Mining Company was placed on the London market by Albert Grant, though Grant's name did not appear in the prospectus. The latter's name was so discreputable in financial circles that if it had been known in England that Grant was the projector and promoter of the scheme, subscriptions would not have been secured with Schenck's name to the prospectus. Fifty thousand circulars were sent out in a single day by Grant to as many persons residing in different parts of the united kingdom. The newspapers of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool and other cities contained in the same day statements similar to those on the circular. It was published in the London *Times* as the result of intimate relations between Samson, the financial editor, and Grant, which subsequently resulted in Samson's dismissal. With the exception of one or two papers, the criticism of the press was favorable. Stewart at one time said he should be slow to connect himself with the sale of any mine, much less the Emma. Residents in London were not only surprised that Schenck was associated in the scheme with Stewart, Parke, Baxter and numerous English gentlemen, but more astonished that he was united with a scheme at the bottom of which was Albert Grant, whose dealings were so bad as to lead him to change his name and forced his retirement to the continent.

The witness availed himself of the earliest opportunity to disabuse the public mind as to the scandalous character of the mining scheme. He sent out circulars to counteract the prospectus of the company, in which he narrated all he then knew about the property.

The witness then related a conversation with a solicitor of London, and with Anderson and Pemberton, members of Parliament, who had taken shares. He stated to them, among other things, that Albert Grant had received a very large sum to float the scheme, and that Professor Silliman received five thousand dollars to go out and examine and report on the mine. The original contract with Silliman was that if the mine should be sold he was to have a further compensation of $40,000. There was also a rumor that General Schenck received five thousand shares for consenting to serve as a director.

Senator Stewart telegraphs from San Francisco that he desires to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the Emma Mine investigation. It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday, and appear before the committee in person. The friends of Gen. Schenck now in this city say they are in possession of a letter written to Lyon, making a demand on ex-Senator Stewart for $200,000 under a threat of publishing his (Lyon's) story. They also say this story is impeached in every material assertion by every witness and a document in litigation now pending in England.

The witness said to Pemberton: "You are a barrister, and I am not acquainted with your laws, but if I was a solicitor I would put the strong arm of the law on Park and hold it there until he surrendered the money of which he had robbed you and your associate shareholders." The witness also stated to him if they wished to succeed in him in public prints, the publication being accompanied by innuendoes, he could take no notice of his strictures. He, however, had no objection to give Pafford all the information in his possession if he would call upon him at 10 o'clock on next Sunday, his engagements being such that he could state no other time for an interview.

The witness (Lyon) then stated that Pafford had an interview with Schenck, who told Pafford that he did not know much of the witness except that he was an intimate friend of Senator Morton, and asked Pafford whether his name and Stewart's were not better than that of Lyon's, as they occupied high and responsible positions. Pafford said to Schenck there were many concurrent circumstances to induce persons to believe that money was given to him to float the stock; that a countryman of Schenck had said that the latter's means were too inconsiderable to pay for shares. Schenck informed Pafford that he had no patrimony from his father's estate in the shape of a coal mine in Wisconsin. On this he borrowed $25,000 to pay for one-half of the stock, and the other $25,000 he borrowed from Park, and had not yet paid him all back. The witness said to Pafford that there were no coal mines in Wisconsin. Subsequently witness called on McCulloch, of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., when McCulloch asked him to let on Schenck, and not to be too severe on him, and said that the General was very indignant whenever the name of the Emma mine was mentioned. Witness said, in reply, that he was not surprised, and that he should not forgive Schenck for calling him an adventurer. McCulloch informed him that Schenck had denied that he called him an adventurer.

The committee authorized Col. Gorham to inform Stewart that they would hear him whenever he should present himself about two weeks hence, and the committee further said that Lyon would be recalled at that time, so that Stewart could interrogate him.

Lyon said this would be very agreeable to himself, and then resumed his testimony, repeating that Park had often informed him that Schenck's name had sold the Emma Mine, and this the witness believed from concurrent circumstances.

It appeared from replies to questioning of the witness by members of the committee that he compromised his interest in the mine for $150,000, the original stipulated sum being $500,000. There was a great inducement to withhold from the public for about a month Schenck's resignation as a director of the Emma Mine Company. Park very much regretted the resignation, because the shares fell so low as to produce a panic among the stockholders. Owing to the Emma mining transactions American securities generally were much depressed. J. H. Paulson, of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bitterly complained that their firm had been badly treated, having received only twenty-five thousand pounds sterling for the use of their name in putting Emma Mine stock on the market.

The chairman laid before the committee the following telegram, dated London, today, addressed to himself:

"A report of the proceedings as to General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine, published in to-day's London *Times*, states that Jas. E. Lyon testified that I told him I gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a director and assist in getting Schenck's name on the Board. This statement is absolutely untrue. I have never seen Lyon, nor had any communication with him in my life. I never gave Stewart any shares, either to become a director himself or to get Schenck to be a director, and give Lyon's testimony the most unqualified contradiction.

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The above telegram having been shown to Lyon, he denied ever having made such a statement.

Hiram A. Johnson, of New York, who acted as attorney for Lyon, gave a detailed account of the manner in which the scheme of the Emma Mining Company was placed on the London market by Albert Grant, though Grant's name did not appear in the prospectus. The latter's name was so discreputable in financial circles that if it had been known in England that Grant was the projector and promoter of the scheme, subscriptions would not have been secured with Schenck's name to the prospectus. Fifty thousand circulars were sent out in a single day by Grant to as many persons residing in different parts of the united kingdom. The newspapers of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool and other cities contained in the same day statements similar to those on the circular. It was published in the London *Times* as the result of intimate relations between Samson, the financial editor, and Grant, which subsequently resulted in Samson's dismissal. With the exception of one or two papers, the criticism of the press was favorable. Stewart at one time said he should be slow to connect himself with the sale of any mine, much less the Emma. Residents in London were not only surprised that Schenck was associated in the scheme with Stewart, Parke, Baxter and numerous English gentlemen, but more astonished that he was united with a scheme at the bottom of which was Albert Grant, whose dealings were so bad as to lead him to change his name and forced his retirement to the continent.

The witness availed himself of the earliest opportunity to disabuse the public mind as to the scandalous character of the mining scheme. He sent out circulars to counteract the prospectus of the company, in which he narrated all he then knew about the property.

The witness then related a conversation with a solicitor of London, and with Anderson and Pemberton, members of Parliament, who had taken shares. He stated to them, among other things, that Albert Grant had received a very large sum to float the scheme, and that Professor Silliman received five thousand dollars to go out and examine and report on the mine. The original contract with Silliman was that if the mine should be sold he was to have a further compensation of $40,000. There was also a rumor that General Schenck received five thousand shares for consenting to serve as a director.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE reduction of the National debt, for February, was $3,272,733,—a fair showing for these hard times.

BILL No. 6, as amended in Committee, passed the House at Harrisburg yesterday. Also, the bill appropriating $40,000 for a State Centennial building.

SPEAKER KERR seems determined that the proposition to repeal the resumption clause of the act of last year shall not be brought before the House in the form of a resolution. He has refused to recognize those offering such resolutions, and opened the way to adjourn, rather than entertain their motions.

AN effort is being made to secure a liberal appropriation for continuing the work on the Philadelphia Custom House. RANDALL, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee is understood to have determined to grant only $300,000, applying thus to Philadelphia the same rules as applies to other places.

THE statements made by General SHERIDAN, indicate a hostile policy on the part of the Government toward the Sioux Indians, who can neither be induced to sell their lands, nor to act peaceably toward those who enter their country. He proposes two new military stations in the Black Hills region.

ARRIVALS of vessels with Centennial goods are now frequent in Philadelphia. It is estimated that in another month a large proportion of foreign goods will have arrived and be placed in order for exposition. A Swedish captain bitterly complains of the costliness and inconvenience of Philadelphia as a port of entry.

THE question of the amount of coin in the United States Treasury is being widely discussed, with various results, as to figures and conclusions. The accepted result as to the amount of gold, actually owned by the Treasury, clear of all demands, is within a trifle of $14,000,000. A grand total of $73,000,000 is reported, but this is in gold certificates, and many less palpable forms. It all proves what we have so frequently said, that we have not the least prospect of gold resumption these several years, through the process of contraction.

LIKE some other good things, Mr. FAUNCE'S proposed amendment to the Magistrates' act is not good enough. In addition to restricting the magistrates to the employment of constables already in commission, it should confine them to the constables of their respective districts. Another thing, the abolition of the fee system is just as imperative in the case of the constables as it was in that of the Aldermen, but the Legislature, in substituting fixed salaries, should be careful to make the compensation worthy of first-class service, and sufficient to remove the temptation to dishonesty.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has been unfolding his memory of TWEED on the witness stand, the most he can think of being that TWEED had no political influence prior to 1864, and that his relations with him were "distant." DAVID DUDLEY FIELD thereupon showed several letters from TILDEN to TWEED, one inviting him to meet the National Democratic Committee; another to meet him in Philadelphia; another requesting employment for a "mutual friend," and one from TWEED to TILDEN enclosing his check for $5,000 for campaign expenses. A curious series of transactions for "distant friends!"

A TRUE regard for the interests of the working classes, and a proper effort to shield them from wrong, are wise and right. But an attempt to legislate unjustly in their interest should be promptly discouraged. A pretty piece of demagoguery is contained in State Senator STANTON'S bill, to forbid a defendant in a suit brought by a laborer for wages, to offset it by a claim for goods, wares or merchandise furnished. It is equivalent to the declaration that the laborer may first trade out his account, and then sue for payment in cash, and against such suit, no defense is allowed to be offered. This is absurd, and wrong. Of course, the bill, if passed, would not stand, as it is unconstitutional, but the wonder is that the Senate will allow its time to be taken up, even with the consideration of the subject.

WE have entertained a feeling of friendship and confidence toward the Health Board, and yet regret the strong and not particularly dignified preambles and resolutions it aims at Councils. That body undoubtedly has treated the Health Board badly, but it is better that crimination and recrimination be put aside, and when kindlier feeling prevails, all injustice, as between the two bodies, will undoubtedly be rectified. Councils have committed the error of undervaluing the importance of the work of the Health Board; and the latter apparently underestimates the standing and power of Councils. All this is unfortunate. Both bodies have their appointed work to do, and each is important in its place. We hope the spirit of warfare will subside, and that each of the bodies interested will treat the other with proper respect. Certainly there can be no good in quarreling; and if a spirit of friendship prevails, we are confident that even seeming injustice will be put aside.

THE testimony of LYON concerning the sale of the Emma Mine has disclosed some new facts of much interest pertaining to the inside history, and the letters he has introduced tend to show that the mine was "worked out," and was known to be so by its owners when they placed the stock on the English market. This is an important fact which has never been settled, nor can it be said to be settled by LYON'S testimony. The purpose of the investigation is to discover whether General SCHENCK knew the mine was worthless when he lent his name to the company. This question LYON'S testimony throws no light upon. Whether General SCHENCK should not, on account of his imprudence, if that is all, have been recalled from his mission, is another question still, with which the House has no more right to meddle than any free American citizen. The inference from all the evidence is that General SCHENCK was as badly bitten as anybody who engaged in the transaction, and that he invested in the beginning with as much eagerness as people all over the country have since bought stock in the "Big Bonanza."

WE DO NOT receive a single exchange that commends the course of the Southern rebels in impeaching the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi. They are urged, on the contrary, by even such friends as the New York *Herald* to keep the peace, as the best method of promoting their future good. It is urged that the people at large take no stock in the revolutionary proceedings of the confederates, and are not at all likely to tolerate them. Even the Democratic leaders in Washington urge the New Orleans rebels to hold their peace and not continue their demonstrations against KELLOGG. Of course, they cannot avoid doing this, as they have been utterly defeated in their plans, and all their schemes have spoiled. But in their movements thus far they have shown their real spirit, and the country understands this. They simply mean to observe the peace so long as self interest impels them to do so, and no longer. The temptation arising from the possibility of seizing the gubernatorial power, was too much for their virtue in New Orleans, and they broke over at an untimely moment. Hence the anxiety of their more politic confederates North.

A SPECIAL New York correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writes with evident intelligence, and classes himself as intimate with the older and best established of the business men of that city, and claims that they are suffering most intensely in business. He says on this subject: "It has been in my way for the past few months to come to a personal knowledge of the condition of business among the merchants of the better sort which I almost regret. I refer to merchants who do not overtrade, who never speculate, whose capital is real and not fictitious, and who never fail or go into bankruptcy before the public. They are such as have been long in business on real capital of a quarter of a million to a million; whose goods are of the standard types, such as must be bought and sold, and whose expenses are moderate compared to those of the more prominent houses. To all such as these the years 1874 and 1875 have been fearful in their pressure. They have quietly marked off from their capital on an average $100,000 each year, their profits being nil. And now, at the opening of 1876, many of them—I dare not say how many—pay their debts and withdraw from business. They die like stoics; they make no report to the journals; they utter no complaint even of JAY GOULD. I have never been so deeply impressed with sympathy and profound respect. The crowning misfortune is that these excellent people, being dumb from their birth, and taught never to utter a word on public matters, would never be heard from on public matters were ten thousand to die and a thousand millions of business capital to go out of existence." We have no desire to do other than present the cheerful and hopeful side of affairs, but such statements as the above deserve the most careful attention.

EDITOR AND GENTLEMAN.

General HAWLEY is given to after-dinner speeches, and has the happy knack of saying things that are not particularly fresh, in a way so agreeable, that he produces a decided impression. At a dinner in New York he was called upon to respond to a toast to the press, and did so in a somewhat lengthy address, in the first sentence of which he enunciated the idea that he was an editor and a gentleman. As he intended it, he probably uttered only a commonplace idea, but under the close criticism of sharp eyed critics, he is taken to imply that there are editors who are not gentlemen, and possibly that there are gentlemen who are not editors. This aside and he treated upon the scope and mission of the press, favoring the independent press, yet affirming that he will utter his convictions, no matter who they touch.

In all this, we imagine General HAWLEY is slightly out in his reckoning. In point of fact his paper is a party paper, and none the less respectable or influential for all that. We look upon it as a sign of weakness to deplore partisanship in the press, as though it were a sign of blindness and unfairness. It is fashionable to deplore partisanship; and where it is blind and unreasoning it is to be deplored. But where it results from convictions, and stimulates men to labor for the triumph of what they deem truth, it is very noble indeed. The spirit of intelligent partisanship is the bulwark of the free State. It is the same spirit which constrains men to be true to one wife, true to one religious faith, and true to their friends. A man may mate unworthily, but if a true man he will abide by his vows. He may adopt an erroneous religious belief, but if he has any religion he will cling to that until he is capable of something better. And give us the man who stands by his friends through good and evil report, without reference to his own damage. So as regards parties—we would have them led by men of strong convictions, men who believe their party is the best, who will admit its errors and mistakes, yet cleave to it until the day comes when it forsakes principles and becomes simply politic. And then there is room for a new and better party. Thus a party paper is not bound slavishly to follow the dictates of its party, but simply to endorse its principles, which are usually acceptable and right. But no party paper, that maintains its self-respect, follows its party in all the whims and foolishness that its leaders may adopt. Hence all the independence claimed by General HAWLEY does not amount to a very great deal. He is not of the tribe of independents who imagine license to be independence, and so does not lower himself to their level. We fancy, therefore, that his estimate is that of a reputable and properly independent party journal.

SCIENCE OF MONEY.

It is declared that the financial problem is now to be rightly settled, through the appointment of a commission of scientific experts "to find out whether there is any science of money." If by scientific experts is meant college professors, the answer can be had first as well as last. What is the "Science of Money?" They will be quite sure to answer gold and silver coins for the transactions of commerce. Yet this is not what the American people are really inquiring after. They want to know what will relieve the oppression of the times. They have been taught that a change in the kind of currency will do it, —that is, substitute gold and silver for greenbacks, and elysium will at once dawn upon us. We have taught that so long as greenbacks hold the confidence of the people, they answer precisely the same purpose as does gold and silver. Confidence is the essential principle in the medium used in the transactions of commerce. So long as this obtains, it matters not what is used,—whether cowrie shells, as in Indian times, or iron rings, as among the Chinese, or silver, copper, gold, or paper. The "science of money," as we understand it, consists in providing an acceptable medium of commercial interchange, that cannot be readily counterfeited. Al this we have already. We do not need scientific experts to show us that.

What Congress is really groping after is such an adjustment of its enactments with the natural laws of trade as will permit of a return of prosperity to the country once more. This is all important. The simple question is, how shall it be accomplished? Here, not "scientific experts," but clear business sense is needed. The monetary affairs of the nation are in better shape than ever before. Our national banking system is carefully guarded and perfectly safe. The greenback issue commands the full confidence of the people. We would be glad to have specie, but that, for the present, is impossible, except to provide for interest on our bonded debt. The reasons for this are palpable, and, in part, irremediable, so far as the present is concerned. We owe so much abroad that all our gold product is annually exported to meet the interest demand. Our home trade is prostrated, partly through a sudden panic, and continued by the rigid course of Congress in legislating a speedy return to specie payments, when this could not be realized. Thus we have perpetuated hardships which might have been avoided.

We need, not "scientific money," but prosperity,—how shall we get it? We answer, let Congress repeal the resumption feature of the act of last year, thus inspiring confidence. This will be all the distinct financial legislation that will be required. The country, let alone, will then steadily, but slowly recuperate. If haste is preferred, the Government can impart it by aiding some great enterprise with its credit. Such, in brief, is what we think to be the best plan for recuperating the business energies of the country. We do not take specie payments into account as a primary consideration at all. They are not, in our judgment, absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country, and are only important as satisfying a class who have not the sense to know that a carefully regulated paper currency is quite as advantageous as as any other so far as our home business is concerned. We hold, however, that the true method of reaching these, is to conform the laws of Congress with those of trade, and leave the trade laws to work out their own problem. One of the results of such harmony must be an agreeable co-working in all departments of business. So soon as business prosperity returns, there is no difficulty in our accumulating wealth; and this done, we are on the high road to specie payments.

If scientific experts are provided who will intelligently look into the question before them, they will see that so long as we owe $1,000,000,000 abroad, we cannot easily resume; and that, the first step toward resumption is to transfer that debt from Europe to this country. We do not say that the Government must pay its debt, precedent to specie resumption, but that it must be held in American hands. Further, in order to this purchase, the wealth of the nation must be developed; and in order to do this, every willing hand must be given work. These seem to us self-evident truths, so clear that there should be no difficulty in properly accepting them. What methods can be resorted to produce these results remains to be seen. It will be a great help if Congress will take its hands off, and leave the people to their own plans, unfettered in their energy by obstructive laws. We indicate above what positive measures seem to us important, if these shall be needed.

Newly Discovered Gold Mines.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—The great rush to Pike's Peak in 1859 is still memorable in the history of Colorado. Men supposed that there was plenty of gold there; but not a dollar's worth did they find in all that region. In the mountain gulches back of Denver some was found, but around Pike's Peak none at all.

But those adventurers were in pursuit of placer gold, the same as was found in such abundance in California; and hence their failure; for there is no drift gold in that region.

From that time up to the present winter the opinion prevailed that that farfamed locality was destitute of either gold or silver. True, while I was there last summer a few men were prospecting for silver on Cheyenne creek, but up to the time I left their success was very problematical. But early in the present winter extensive masses of gold-bearing quartz were discovered near Manitou, where the great Soda Springs are, four or five miles west of the town of Colorado Springs, and just back of the Garden of the gods. A lively excitement ensued, and the aurifrous viens were traced for miles both north and south along the mountain front facing the town and in full view of it. That these mines will "pay" is now almost certain. They yield what is called "free gold," intermixed with some silver, which is also free. An experienced metallurgist whom I met here in Pittsburgh, told me that if such ore would yield five dollars a ton, it would pay; but this ore, so far as it has been tested in considerable quantities, yields far beyond that. The quantity is practically unlimited.

Many stamp mills could find profitable employment in such a district; and it is worthy of the attention of men who are able to go into that business. As a place of residence, I never saw one more delightful than Colorado Springs and the plain or valley skirting the base of Cheyenne mountain. In social, educational and religious advantages that town is equal to any I ever saw, while no climate in the world is more salubrious.

The following letter, which I have interspersed with a few explanatory notes in brackets—for it was only intended for my eye, and I am familiar with the localities named—will give some idea of the discoveries now being made:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 21, 1876.

Since I last wrote many new discoveries of mineral bearing lodes have been discovered in our vicinity. The excitement for the first few days was in Cheyenne mountain. A large gold-bearing lode was there discovered, from which an assay of $273.20 per ton was had. When this became known there was a rush to it, and the lode was located staked for a distance of about six miles.

[Cheyenne is the name of a lofty but short mountain range which faces the Great Plains, and is near to and in full view of the town of Colorado Springs, and is one of the most prominent objects in that grand scenery. Pike's Peak rears its lofty head in the rear of it.]

We had men working on what I had discovered at Monument Park, [about ten miles north of the northern end of Cheyenne Mountain]. This is found to be the same lode—a true fissure vein—which makes the length nearly twenty miles. The same thing is found between the Garden of the gods and Glen Eyrie, [intermediate between Monument Park and Cheyenne mountain]. On Cheyenne mountain a parallel vein of nearly the same kind of ore lies seventy-five feet above the vein first discovered.

These discoveries encouraged some to search higher on the mountain, and three more parallel lodes of a somewhat different class of ore, but richer, no doubt, than any in either of the first, have been discovered.

On Bear Creek some very promising lodes are being found; and, indeed, from the south end of Cheyenne mountain to the "Divide" discoveries are of hourly occurrence.

[The trail from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak runs up the valley of Bear creek. From this the situation of that stream can be understood.]

The mines on North Cheyenne creek—north end of Cheyenne mountain—are, beyond doubt, tulleride ores, the same as those of the Sunshine mines, and promise to prove equally rich. [The Sunshine district is in Boulder county, about 40 or 50 miles northwest of Denver.]

I really think we shall have in the mountains facing us the richest district in the territory, excepting San Juan. If there are any Pittsburghers who wish to invest in fine mines let us know, and we can secure them a big thing for a little money. Now is the time, before their value is fully proved. We shall recommend none without first testing their value beyond doubt.

. . . . . The weather is extremely fine.

Yours, &c.

I expect to remain in this city some three weeks longer, and shall give any further information with pleasure, so far as I am able. J. C.

THE CRYING EVIL ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

What is Now. Has Been.

It will be seen by the following extracts from the *Freeman's Journal*, published in Dublin, September 13th, 1763,—and which has been kindly sent us by a friend in the Emerald Isle—that the subject of ill-paved streets, and tramps, is not confined to this city or country, or to the Centennial age. We quote *verbatim*:

BADLY PAVED STREETS.

"It has become too fashionable to rail at our magistrates from the badness of the pavements, the variety of nuisances, and the intolerable foulness of the streets of this city. Such railers say the very orders of Parliament are disobeyed and contemned. It is most certain that there is no city which may be cheaper paved and cleansed than this. But surely the laws must be rather more defective than the magistrates in the discharge of their duty. If this were not the case, we should not find the streets which are most inhabited by Aldermen the worst paved, and the most foul. There are not less than six or seven Aldermen, among which is the present Chief Magistrate, whose dwellings are on or near Abbey street, in which unequal heaps of stones and rubbish and coarse gravel supply the place of pavement, and in which the scavenger's cart or broom are hardly ever seen."

TRAMPS.

"Complaints are no less frequently made that our town is the receptacle of all the idle vagrants, sturdy, strolling beggars of this and the neighboring kingdom, to the great incumbrance and annoyance of the inhabitants, and the reproach of Government and humanity itself. This is concisely the case; but surely our magistrates are rather to be pitied than blamed, when they want not inclination, but power, to remedy this crying evil. However, we shall take this opportunity of putting them in mind that there are some wholesome laws for making the magistrates pave and cleanse the streets, to prevent and remove nuisances, and to free the town of beggars; and if these have been fully executed, and are found insufficient upon proper application, it may be presumed the Legislature will vest more effectual powers, where the laws have been found defective,—not illexecuted." A. P. M.

MR. JAMES T. LEONARD, of Clearfield Clearfield county, has distinguished himself for well directed liberality by having erected on a piece of ground owned by himself, and furnished, at his own expense, six large rooms, to be used for school purposes. It is called a graded school. He also furnishes and pays the janitor, and the money wherewith the teachers are recompensed comes from his funds. It costs him altogether about $500 per month to maintain the school. He has presented the building, grounds, etc., to the people of Clearfield.

STATE NEWS.

THE public schools of Conemaugh will close this week.

THE Grand Army reunion at Corry, on Monday evening, was an exceptionably fine affair.

THE Methodists of Lock Haven abolished their choirs and have decided in favor of congregational singing.

A LEBANON man, who has kept house for 50 years, has never burned any Anthracite coal. He uses it to throw at cats at night.

THE first turnpike in Pennsylvania was commenced in 1792, and extended from Philadelphia to Lebanon. Since then 250 have been made.

THE freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, is the happy father of twins, of the female persuasion, which were born on Thursday last. The mother and children are getting along finely.

THE Armstrong *Republican* says: "Too many dead heads at the Opera House Thursday night for the receipts to be very large. The idea of filling the house with dead heads, and the object of the entertainment charity, is original, but it will have a bad effect upon the next charity performance."

TWO sons of James McClelland, of Plum township, Venango county, had a dispute as to which should get out of bed first one morning last week. One finally shoved the other out of the bed on the floor, when the ousted one took a rifle and shot his brother through the leg, inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound.

CHARLES BLANDON, who has been supported for some time by the authorities of Apollo borough, received a letter from a rich uncle in Canada, a short time since, enclosing money and requesting him to come on there and take charge of his property. Blandon is the only relative, and will fall heir to a large estate.

THE salaries of municipal officers in Altoona have recently been rearranged, and are now as follows: Mayor, $60 per month; policemen, $45 per month; City Solicitor, $300 per year; Secretary of Council, $250 per year; Superintendent of Water, $75 per month; Street Commissioner, $1.75 per day, and laborers $1.50 per day.

FREDERICK LAUER has $80,000 worth of lager beer stored in the vaults under his Park Brewery, for next summer's use. During the last three days he brewed 1,250 barrels of beer, and will continue brewing day and night as long as the weather remains told. His large refrigerator is nearly filled with ice from seven to nine inches thick, which comes from Riaggold, Schuylkill county.—*Reading Eagle.*

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in the lower oil country among business men on account of the supposed absconding of a prominent oil producer. It is claimed that he has converted all his property into money, carrying away with him a sum approximating one hundred thousand dollars, and leaving behind him liabilities which will amount to something in the neighborhood of forty to fifty thousand dollars. As yet there is nothing definite known in the matter.

GEORGE BOGGS, employed in the capacity of bookkeeper by W. K. Vandergrift & Co., at Oil City, lit out last Saturday week with $4,000 belonging to the firm. This amount was "knocked down" during the short period of three months. Boggs is twenty years old and resides, when at home, with his parents in Pittsburgh. Mr. Vandergrift and his partners had implicit confidence in the youth. The individuals comprising the firm missed money, but supposed it was in use in the business until week bfore last, when the services of an expert were brought into requisition. Boggs smelled not only a mice but a large sized rat, forged a telegram from a sick brother, and took the train for Pittsburgh, where he laid in a stock of fine clothes and jewelry. Detectives were put on his track who traced him to New York, thence to Philadelphia, where he was captured and returned to Oil City. The youth will have a hearing Tuesday.—*Titusville Herald.*

A CHAP giving his name as B. F. Fulton called on Squire Cox, of Conemaugh, Cambria county, on Tuesday, and expressed a desire to make an information against certain saloon keepers. Immediately after the complaint was made he suggested to the justice that it might be well to send a note to the parties implicated, and state to them in writing that if they would call up at the office the prosecutions would be withdrawn upon payment of twenty-five dollars each. The 'Squire saw his game, but drew him on until the fellow had confessed to having made a great deal of money in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and other places, in this manner, and upon being questioned as to his witnesses, he pulled out a list of names of persons who had been seen coming out of the saloon. By inquiring around he found out who they were, and everything was cut and dried for a blackmailing scheme. Immediately after making a very frank statement of his proposed operations 'Squire Cox quietly got up, and taking the stranger gently by the neck led him to the door. Then two well-directed kicks accelerated the movements of Mr. Fulton, while the information that a police officer would be sent for immediately started him off on a dead run as he was seen no more.

HARD MONEY IN ABUNDANCE.

The Bonanza Kings of the Comstock Lode—$300,000,000 Underground.

Since the year 1859, when old Comstock stumbled upon a deposit of ledge rock among these hills, the yield of silver has amounted to a total of $273,000,000. Last year alone the Comstock lode yielded about $30,000,000. The most productive mines in this lodge, and their respective yields for the year past, are as follows: Virginia Consolidated, $11,567,902.70: Crown Point, $4,874,322.58; Belcher, $5,498,985.55; and Ophir, $1,048,236.16. The State of Nevada added, during 1875, not less than $40,000,000 to the world's aggregate of bullion. For the year 1876 the production of the State will be at least $55,000,000, and of the whole Pacific coast, $100,000,000. So much for figures.

The especial topic among mining experts nowadays is the unparalleled development of the California mine, owned by the bonanza kings, Mackey, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien. Their mine adjoins the Consolidated Virginia, which has already produced $30,000,000, and Prof. Rogers, who accompanied the Government commission sent here to investigate our mining resources, officially endorses the statement that the California mine contains not less than $300,000,000. These are large figures, and I am glad to give them on such good authority as that of Prof. Rogers of the University of Pennsylvania. No one here has any doubt that the estimate is warranted by facts.

The four men controlling this stupendous wealth are John W. Mackey, who owns two-fifths, and James C. Flood, James G. Fair and Wm. O'Brien, each of whom owns one-fifth. The members of the firm are interested, and in the same proportions, in other mines. Wherever the firm is interested it controls a majority of shares. The bonanza kings are monarchs or nothing.

Mackey is an Irishman about forty-five years old. He is well made, has a clear blue eye, and wears a light moustache. At almost any hour of the day you may see him among the mines, his trousers tucked in his boots, and a rough felt hat pulled down over his forehead, paddling along through the snow from the Savage to the Hale & Norcross, thence to the Gould & Curry, and so onward to the Consolidated Virginia and California. He has none of the airs of a monarch. If you happen to know him, he will say a few pleasant words and bid you good morning. His demeanor is invariably quiet and modest, and the most jealous eye can detect no bluster in it. He seems to be somewhat distrustful of his conversational powers, and thinks more than he talks.

Fair is a very different sort of fellow. He is full of bonhommie the people hereabouts call it blarney), a good talker, good looking, and particularly social. He is rarely seen afoot, but lays back in state in his buggy, and mentally puts up jobs on the stock market. Very sly is "Slippery Jim," as his admirers call him. Flood is the financier of the concern, and O'Brien the ornamental member. He plays "cinch," a California form of seven-up, and draws his dividends of $200,000 a month.

FACETIOUS FANCIES.

A POET in *All-The-Year-Round* calls the human heart "she." It is perhaps well that the sex of this violent and troublesome muscle should be known, for the Bible has always spoken of it as desperately wicked.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S careless assertion that blue-eyed women love more deeply than others, has produced a good deal of feeling among Western editors. The prevailing hue of the Western female eye is dark and an Indianapolis braggart extols the brunettes of that city by declaring that the warmth of their affection has caused a very sensible depreciation in the value of coal and kindling wood.

AN Illinois clergymen, who had been too much in the habit of calling on one of his female parishioners with packages of carnanels and bottles of cologne water, was spared the necessity of calling an Advisory Council by the prompt action of the lady's husband. Three doctors now wag their heads at the bedside of that clergyman, and gloomily remark:

"He's left the business forever."

HOME COMING.

When brothers leave the old hearthstone
And go, each one, a separate way,
We think, as we go on alone
Along our pathway, day by day,
Of olden scenes and faces dear;
Of voices that we miss so much,
And memory brings the absent near,
Until we almost feel the touch
Of loving hands, and hear once more
The dear old voices ringing out,
As in the happy time of yore,
Ere life had caught a shade of doubt.

If you should place against your ear
The shell you plundered from the sea,
Down in its hidden heart you'd hear
A low and tender melody;
A murmur of the restless tide,
A yearning born of memory;
And, though its longings be denied,
The shell keeps singing of the sea,
And sometimes when old memories throng,
Like ghosts, the chambers of our soul,
We feel the yearning, deep and strong,
A longing we cannot control,
To lay our cares and business by,
To seek the old, familiar ways,
And cross home's threshold, and sit down
With comrades of our earlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide,
We feel that we are brothers yet,
And by-and-by we turn aside
From hurrying care and worldly fret,
And each one wanders back to meet
His brother by the hearth of home;
I think the meeting is more sweet
Because so far and wide we roam.
We cross the lengthening bridge of years,
Meet outstretched hands and faces true;
The silent eloquence of tears
Speaks welcome that no words can do.

But ah, the meetings hold regret!
The sad, sad story, often told,
Of hands that ours have often met,
Close folded under churchyard mould,
Of eyes that smile into our own,
Closed in the dreamless sleep of God;
A sweeter rest was never known
Than their's, beneath the grave's white sod.
A tender thought for them to-night,
A tribute tear from memory;
Beneath their covering of white
Sweet may their dreamless slumber be.

CANON LIDDON.

The Greatest English Preacher, if Not the Greatest Preacher of the Age.

Canon Liddon, if inferior to the Bishop of Peterborough as an orator, has been pronounced by Dean Stanley, a most competent judge, "the greatest *preacher* of the age." His sermons are seldom less than an hour long, and oftentimes exceed an hour in their delivery. An eminent Nonconformist preacher writes that on one occasion he listened to Dr. Liddon "with unabated interest for an hour and twenty minutes." His sermons are not merely hortatory, though he is a splendid declaimer, but are marvels of compression and condensation, notwithstanding their length, and they are so attractive that he invariably draws immense audiences. The announcement that he is to preach anywhere in the kingdom is one that always widely excites curiosity and interest, and long before the hour of service commences the cathedral or church is sure to be densely packed. In instances where the admission has been by ticket, the tickets have been disposed of days before, and hardly any amount of interest is sufficient to obtain one. Canon Liddon's audiences are usually largely made up of clergymen, including the most eminent of the clergy and prelates. They also attract men who are eminent in politics, literature, science and art, while the people are always present in thousands. When about to preach, he makes his way with a quiet, rapid tread to the pulpit, while an indefinable thrill of emotion—a contagion belonging to the hour and the scene—is felt by the vast audience. With a natural, earnest gesture, he at once buries his face in his hands to pray. When he faces you, you are impressed with his striking and somewhat monastic appearance, and by his remarkable likeness to St. Augustine in Ary Scheffea's celebrated picture of Agustine and Monica. The impression deepens, if you ever have been a student of Augustine, as you follow the chain of his discourse. You might fancy there was a monk before you, and the impression is helped by the rapid and almost imperceptible act of adoration with which Dr. Lidden accompanies every mention of The Name. It is stated on high authority that this great preacher has spent years in studying preaching as it is practiced on the Continent, and has formed himself on the best models in France and Italy, with the greatest of which he need not shrink from comparison. He reproduces what is best in the most celebrated Catholic orators, disregarding mere externals, and appealing to the deepest sense of humanity—the passion, the tragedy, the will and the emotions of men. Almost in his first sentence you see the essential character of his oratory. His manuscript is by his side, but he is liberated from its chains; he almost knows it by heart, and he declaims it in a way that is as grand as it is peculiar.—*Harper's Magazine.*

No Difference.

The day had been set, and the young man was happy. When his father failed in business he collected together all the pink love-letters, the lock of hair, the faded violet, etc., and started for her father's residence. He was high-minded and honorable, and he felt bound to release her from her engagement. Yet he grew faint as he was ushered into the parlor. Such love as his wouldn't stay crushed.

"Gworge! dwear Gworge!" she exclaimed, as she entered the room and seized his hand.

"Arabella, I am here to do my duty," he said, as he rose up."

"W-what's the matter?" she asked.

"H-havn't you heard of—of my father's failure?" he inquired, his heart beating painfully.

"Why, yes, dwear Gweorge, and what of it?"

"Aren't you—won't you—that is——"

"I'm glad of it—that's all!" she cried. "You are?"

"Of course I am. I was talking with father, and he said if your father had failed for $60,000 he'd make at least $50,000 out of it, and of course you'll get twice as much as you counted on!"

Some girls would have set the dogs on him, not having a business father to make due explanations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on file in the Recorder's office yesterday:

David Reed et ux., to John B. Larkin and Alexander McCandless, February 24, 1876; lot on Vickroy street, Sixth ward, city. Price.....$3,300

Jacob Schnitzner et ux., to Eli Edmundson, Feb. 21, 1876; lot on Market street, First ward, city. Price.....$6,500

E. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Andrew Burns, Feb. 19, 1876; interest of Allen J. Parks in lot on Franklin street, Birmingham. Price.....$1,250

David Orbens et ux., to Thomas P. Hershberger, Jan. 24, 1876; lot on Washington street, Thirty-sixth ward, city. Price.....$700

B. B. Brown et ux., to Conrad Oppeman and Caroline Oppeman, July 2, 1875; two lots in the Twenty-fourth ward, city. Price.....$21,000

F. Schellhaas et ux., to John Rotser, Feb. 10, 1876; lot on Third street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$2,000

John Murray et ux., to Catharine Slanz, July 24, 1872; four lots in McClain & Maples plan, Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$1,200

Same to same, Oct. 25, 1872; lot in same plan. Price.....$500

McLain & Maple, to William and Henry Lisble, Dec. 3, 1875; quit claim to above lots. Price.....$600

B. M. Gibson et ux., to Wm. J. Sterling, January 14, 1876; 2 lots in South Fayette township, on Pittsburgh, Columbus & St. Louis Railroad. Price.....$4,800

James Laughlin et al, to Voight, Mahood & Co., October 28, 1867; lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, city. Price.....$28,625

Ernest Wensel et ux., to Jacob Keebler, February 21, 1876; lot on Grant street, Third ward, city. Price.....$11,250

Second Evangelical Lutheran Church to Ernest Wessel, February 21, 1876; same as above. Price.....$11,250

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Nations Bank for Savings of Allegheny, February 26, 1876; interest of Jas. Ray, deceased, in lot on Sandusky street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$50

—There is a great scandal now at Berlin over the ostentatious intimacy of Prince Bismarck with a certain Herr Wagener, formerly a State Councillor, who was compelled some years ago to resign that high position because a Parliamentary Inquiry had proved him guilty of financial misconduct in connection with the public funds. Prince Bismarck has invited Herr Wagener to pass several weeks with him recently at Varzin, and Herr Wagener is now suspected of being the author of a number of pamphlets which have appeared in Berlin denouncing the Liberals, the bankers and the "Jews of the press" to the hatred of the lower classes, as the authors of the financial distress under which Germany now suffers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - - $778,351.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen

In five years from

B. T. BABBITT, of New York,

Who still makes

Babbitt's Best Soap.

161

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NEW SPRING

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL STREET,

With many thanks to our numerous friends for the extra endeavors made by our patrons. We are pleased to announce still further arrivals of NEW NOVELTIES in Fancy and STAPLE SPRING GOODS of every description, and that we never before had as can be found ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

With pleasure we announce to our patrons a reduction on all new importations of BLACK CASHMERES of FIVE CENTS PER YARD, and have now a full line of numbers lowest to finest qualities, at the NEW LOW PRICES. A special bargain opened to-day in

Biarritz Cloths.

All grades and qualities in Black

Alpacas and Mohairs,

At our usual low prices. Our FIRST and SECOND invoices of

Colored Dress Silks

Having met such a ready and rapid sale, we are now in receipt of our THIRD, direct from Lyons. All the very latest and most fashionable shades at a SPECIAL bargain.

Black Dress Silks,

All qualities at the LOWEST PRICES. A very choice assortment of New Designs

Spring Dress Goods

From 12½c upward. On each counter may be found some

Special Bargains

IN CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.,

Have opened this week in

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,

At low prices, a full line of

LADIES' CHEMISE,

From 36 to 45 inch band.

Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Night Gowns, Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Trail Skirts, &c.

Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.

For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.

Long and Short Slips.

Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.

MERINO CLOAKS,

With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.

Embroidered Merino Shawls.

Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.

Retail Stores.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

No. 77 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.

THE

AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the

IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sl3:p5f

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY,

SPECIAL ANNO

GOODS AT

WILLIAM

FEDERAL STREET,

ds and customers for their very liberal patrona us this year to offer a LARGE ATTRACTIVE ll further arrivals of NEW NOVELTIES in F ted a stock at a present, at PRICES AS LOW KS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1876. }

A fair range of business was transacted at our banks and in business circles yesterday. There is an ample supply of loanable funds at the command of the banks, and good paper is readily accepted and loans made. It still remains true, as we have heretofore stated, that banks and business men are making their arrangements for an active use of available means in the spring. Yet at the present there is nothing remarkable occurring, other than the preparations for active operations in the future.

The number of failures which have taken place in the east and in Europe is much greater relatively and absolutely than in the west. The west and northwest are and have been in superb condition. Certain localities have been depressed by failure of local crops, grasshopper devastations, or local overtrading, but on the average crops have been good, prices remunerative, and trade well sustained.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114½	5-20's 1868 coupons	123¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123¾	10-40's, Reg	118¾
" 1864, all called.	—	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	115¾
" 1865 new	119½	10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	115¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	66
C. C. & I. C.	17¼	Toledo & Wabash	19¼
St. Paul	42	Harlem	140
Do. Pref	63¾	Adams Express	108
Do. Central	67½	American Express	62¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	U. S. Express	75
North Western Com	42	Wells, Fargo & Co.	87
Do. Pref	63½	Quicksilver	35¾
Rock Island	110	Fort Wayne	100
Cleve. & Pitts	93¾	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	28¾	Iron Mountain	24
Western Union Tel	89¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

U. S. 6's, 1881	123¾	U. S. Con. Trans (A)	49
Reading (8)	50¾	Empire Do (B)	52
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	142¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (S)	99¾
Oil Creek (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	90
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, March 1, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $243,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $2,028,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@489½. Gold was strong; opened at 114¼ and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet.

The Stock Exchange to-day was the scene of great excitement, and a very large business was transacted in some of the leading shares, with unusually wide fluctuations. The speculative interest centered in Pacific Mail, which opened at 29¼@29¾, and subsequently declined rapidly, until 26 was touched. From this point there was a rally to 27, followed by a decline to 25¾, and a recovery to 26¼. There was a great pressure to sell the stock at intervals, and large blocks changed hands. This excitement and decline in Pacific Mail was generally attributed to renewed talk about an opposition line.

Western Union was next in point of interest, opening at 70¾, advancing to 70¾, and subsequently declined to 69. Later there was a recovery to 69½. In this stock there was also a pressure of sales on a revival of rumors about the passage of a dividend, and a large business was done. The decline in Western Union and Pacific Mail affected the general market, and there was a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. After the second call the market was firm and higher. During the last hour stocks were irregular, and the market passed through frequent rallies and reactions. The final sales were at a recovery of ¼ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Pacific Mail recovered from 25¾ to 27¼, reacted to 26¼, and closed at 26¾. Western Union rallied from 69 to 69½, with the last sales at 69¼. Lake Shore rose from 69¾ to 69¾, and closed at 69¾. The fluctuations in other shares toward the close were slight, and not more than ¼@1 per cent. as a general thing. The transactions aggregated 246,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Pacific Mail, 99,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, and 15,000 Ohios.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 119½; do. new, 121¾; do. '67, 123¾; do. '68, 123¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾ ex.; currency 6s, 127.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 44¾; do new, 43¾; Virginia new, 36¾; old 37; Missouri 6s, 103.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 71; Pacific Mail, 26¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 88; American Express, 62½; U. S. Express, 73½; New York Central, 114½; Erie, 18¼; do. preferred, 34; Michigan Central, 90; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 134; Union Pacific, 66; Lake Shore, 69¾; Illinois Central, 101¾; Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern common, 42; do. preferred, 63¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 42; do. preferred, 78¾; Toledo & Wabash, 19; preferred, 34; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5¾; do. preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; Indiana Central, 44; Burlington & Quincy, 140; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 117½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 26¾; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 103¾; do. Grant, 106¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do. preferred, 7¾; Panama, 132; Missouri Pacific, 112¾.

LONDON, March 1.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 105; Erie, 16¼; preferred 31.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes, 66f 75c.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1876. }

Reports from all quarters to-day indicate a slow market, but prices, as compared with yesterday, are unchanged. Crude remains steady; United ruling at about 6¾; Conduit, 6¾@6¾; Cornplanter, 6¾; Tide Water, 6¾; Oil City, 6¾. Refined varies but quotable at $1.95. It is said that the "Combination" purchased during the latter end of last week some 100,000 barrels. Refined very dull without a single inquiry for any delivery. Philadelphia and Baltimore are quoted nominally at 14¢ equal to 19¾¢ on cars here.

Another meeting of the refiners was held yesterday afternoon, the trade being largely represented. The new outlet to the ocean is said to be entirely practicable, and measures are about being made to open up communication with Richmond at the very earliest date. The trade have the warmest sympathies of the business community, who view the enterprise with considerable interest, as the present scheme, if it can be successfully carried out, promises to be of great importance to the future prosperity of Pittsburgh.

The Barrel market continues dull, but unchanged; coopers, $1.05; city make, $1.15@1.20.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Lockhart & Frew	Carson & C	207
Livingston Bros	J. Lenox	52
Livingston Bros	S. A. Logan	52
Total		311

Number of barrels Refined Oil shipped East via A. V. R. R. for the month of February, 1876, was 132,139.

Lumber.

The following extracts are from the *Lumberman*:

Logging matters throughout the Northwest remain substantially the same as reported last week. Weather in almost every locality, a week of unbroken winter, excellent logging weather has been experienced. There need be no longer any fear of a scarcity of logs throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota. In Michigan the weather has been less favorable as a rule all winter, and no change is apparent at this date. On the Ocanto about 20,000,000 feet of logs have been put in. Our advices from Ludington, Mich., state that about 43,000,000 feet of new logs have been put into Pere Marquette river to this date (25th), adding the 14,000,000 feet old logs, makes 57,500,000 feet, which is estimated as 20,000,000 feet short of the amount about at this date last year. About 5,000,000 feet of logs have been banked on the Flat river. At Manistee about one half the stock calculated on last fall is now afloat.

The Saginaw *Courier* says:

There is an active demand for lumber, and prices are firm, with perhaps a speculative tendency. We note sales of 200,000 feet choice stock at $6.50, $13.00, and $35.00; 2,000,000 feet, $6.00, $12.00, and $34.00; 1,400,000 feet at $6.00, $12.00, and $33.00.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets are devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice. While business is generally reported dull, unusually so, it is possibly about all that can reasonably be expected, and it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better. In regard to values there have been no late important changes to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

APPLES—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for prime stock, but no change in prices; prime to choice rolls 28@30c; and gilt edge, 31@32c.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1.75@1.80 per bushel to the trade, and 10@15c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 14@14½c; do. New York, 14@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and, in sympathy with a sharp advance at the source of supply, are 20c advance our quotations to $13@16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; 9@10c ₱ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11¾@12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11@12c.

DRESSED HOGS—9@10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, but no improvement in prices—18@19—most of the sales at 18c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We continue former quotations; Spring Wheat Extras, $6.25@6.75; the outside figures for choice Minnesota; 600 winters, $6.50@7.00; ambers, $7.00@7.50; Rye Flour, $4.75@5.00 per bbl. Buckwheat Flour, 2½@ cts per lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues only moderately active, which, to a considerable degree, is attributed to the bad condition of the country roads. The leading staples are devoid of any new or important features. Following are the current rates:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	9¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C. 9¾	
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop.	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java	35 to 40
Old Gov. Java	30		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currants	7		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, unusually so for this season of the year, and there is no question but the consumption of some kinds of grain ought to be largely increased with a corresponding unusually light demand for Corn, Oats, as well as Mill Feed and Hay, from which it is evident that feeders did not winter as much stock as usual. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1.30@1.35. Oats are quiet and steady; choice to select mixed and white, 42@43c, shelled Corn, 48@50c on track for mixed on track, and 49@50c for yellow; choice Kansas and Nebraska, 51@52c on track for mixed on track, and 52@53c for yellow; choice Kansas and Nebraska, 53@54c on track for mixed on track, and 54@55c for yellow; choice Kansas and Nebraska, 55@56c on track for mixed on track, and 56@57c for yellow; choice Kansas and Nebraska,

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers to THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are continued north and west winds, stationary or rising barometer, colder, partly cloudy and clear weather.

School Finances—Fourth Ward Allegheny.

In another column will be found a statement for 1875 of the condition of the finances of the Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, which is published in compliance with law. It shows that the receipts during the year were $17,659.38, and expenditures $17,370.25, leaving on hand Jan. 5, 1876, the sum of $289 03. The debts of the Board amount to $58,500. The amount due it from sale of property is $4,600. The Board has levied a tax for school purposes for the current year of one and three quarter mills, the same figures as last year.

Police Business.

Henry Metzgar, Mayor's Clerk, reports 619 arrests during February. The cases were disposed of as follows: Paid fines, 191; committed to jail, 163; committed to workhouse, 79; committed to Reform School, 5; held for Court, 34; discharged, 140; escaped, 1; undisposed of, 4; delivered to Alderman Butler, 1; sent to Poor Farm, 1. The receipts were $2,517.80.

Clerk Crawford, of the Allegheny Mayor's office, reports 164 persons arrested, and the following disposition of them: Committed to workhouse, 24; committed to jail, 25; committed for Court, 6; continued, 7; discharged, 52; entered bail for Court, 2; paid fines, 38; withdrawn, 9; held for Court 1. The receipts amounted to $225.25.

A 2,000 Blaze on Fulton Street.

This morning at 1:15 o'clock a fire broke out in the drug store of L. Caulfield in the second story brick building at No. 110 Fulton street. An alarm was sounded from box 51, and when the engines arrived, a few minutes after, the entire store floor was in flames. The fire started in the rear part of the store, where articles in bulk were kept, and the very combustible nature of the materials in the store served to accelerate the spread of the flames, and it was at once apparent to the firemen that the property in the store would have to be sacrificed. The fire was of the most stubborn kind, and the firemen had hard work to confine the flames to the first story. They were successful, however, and, after a half hour of unremitting labor, the blaze was put out and the building saved. The entire stock of Mr. Caulfield was destroyed, and the loss will probably be about $1,500. The damage to the building by fire and water will not be less than $500. The particulars regarding insurance could not be obtained last night, owing to the late hour at which the fire occurred.

The Market Committee.

The Market Committee met last night in Municipal Hall, Mr Musgrave in the chair. Superintendent Casky reported the following receipts and expenditures for February:

	Receipts	*Expenditures.*
Diamond Market.....	$1,103 89	433 09
South Side Market.....	218 75	109 19
Fifth Avenue Market....	131 15	68 33
Fifth Ward Market.....	6 25	25 00
Total.....	$1,460 04	$635 61

Controller Snodgrass was directed to advertise for proposals for building new sheds at the Diamond market, and one at the Fifth avenue market. The Superintendent was also instructed to notify the proprietors of coffee stands in Diamond to place gas meters in their concerns at their own expense. A petition from huckster for a reduction of rent was referred to a special committee. The store room in the northwest corner of the Fifth avenue market was leased to Nicholas Stokely for five years from April 1st next at an annual rent of $360, and the southwest corner of the South Side market was rented to Mr. Flinn for $150 a year.

IN DEAD EARNEST.

A Woman Purchases a Coffin and Then Takes Poison.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Wilhelby, *alias* "Skinny" Mary—a most euphonious cognomen—went to Devore's undertaking establishment on Grant street, near Fifth avenue, bought a coffin, paid $30 for it, and had it sent to her residence, in the rear of No. 120 Third avenue. After the receptacle for the dead arrived at the house, and was left at her habitation Mary swallowed a dose of poison, a circumstance calculated to lead one to believe that it was her intention to depart this world in the coffin after the poison had done its fatal work. Indeed there is no doubt but that such was her purpose. She didn't succeed. Some one discovered her and called a physician. He applied antidotes and a stomach pump, and at last accounts, the would-be suicide, although very sick, was thought out of danger.

THAT VINDICATION.

The News Enveloped in a Halo of Aggravating Uncertainty—The Novel Method in Which Collector Steel's Friends Are Working to Advance His Interests.

The rumors concerning the Custom House and the removal of Collector Steel took another turn yesterday and threw a more favorable light upon the prospects of that gentleman, but it is not at all improbable that they may be dissipated to-day. It is stated that during the forenoon Mr. Steel received two telegrams from Washington City. One was private, and was followed by "Collector Steel vindicated. Order revoked unconditionally." The other purported to be from Secretary Bristow, at least it bore his signature, and stated that at the request of President Grant he had revoked the order directing Mr. Steel to send in his resignation. The dispatch concluded by saying that a letter would be mailed to-day explaining matters in full. To obtained last night, owing to the late hour at which the fire occurred.

Mr. Steel should receive official notification of the withdrawal of the order for his resignation, when he had never been informed that his resignation was desired. On the strength of the telegraphic information numerous friends of Mr. Steel called upon and congratulated him on his reinstation in office. A candidate for Mr. Steel's position last night received a telegram from his friends in Washington City, telling him to send on his credentials immediately, as Mr. Steel would certainly be required to abdicate.

The following dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the evening *Telegraph* was received several hours after Mr. Steel's telegrams, but it will be observed that the tenor of it is quite different. "Secretary Bristow to-night says correspondent to-day that letters and telegrams were pouring in upon him regarding the Surveyorship at Pittsburgh, but that as yet he had not taken any decided action. It is regarded as certain, however, that Steel will have to go. Representative Hopkins has received applications from two or three Republicans for the position, but as yet he has not been consulted in the matter. It is possible, however, that he may be called upon to say which of the numerous applicants shall be appointed."

The Washington correspondent of the *Leader*, in a letter written on Tuesday and published yesterday, details in an interesting way the unique manner in which Mr. Steel's friends are working to secure his retention in office. Following is the letter: "A delegation from Pittsburgh, with Gen. Negley at its head, and, as I understand, with Mr. Cameron composing a part of the guard, proceeded to the Treasury to-day on business connected with the Pittsburgh Custom House, and in the behalf—in a manner—of Mr. Steel. The object of the delegation did not confine themselves to the merits of Steel's case. In fact as far as they have gone they have not done anything as yet except to endeavor to influence the Secretary against the mode of proceeding of the Custom House detectives from the Philadelphia appraiser's office, and in prejudice against the appointment of a special agent, Captain C. C. Adams, of this city. They claim that the detectives did very wrong and acted officiously in giving their report to the newspapers. The detectives did not give their report to the newspapers. Their report was not made out until after they left Pittsburgh; it was begun in Parkersburg, by way of which place they came to Washington, and handed to the supervising special agent to Bristow Friday evening or Saturday morning. It went to the cabinet on Monday last day. The manner that the news got out in Pittsburgh was not through the detectives, but through McAllister, I reckon. At least he has gotten the credit of it. The report was not given to any newspaper man here in Washington either, although the delegation endeavored to prove that fact against the supervising agent and to his prejudice. Why it should be prejudicial to any official's standing, the fact that when judgment has been passed on any measure that he should give the result to the press, I don't know. Square people do not fear the truth, and it is unwholesome and absurd to hope to gain strength by postponing it. Captain Adams did not give the report to your correspondent, but the mere absence of the fact, late on Saturday. The delegation did not seem disposed to believe this, but Secretary Bristow does, and if they expect to better their case by combatting the forms of an informal news information they only lose time. In the Treasury they do not seem to understand precisely what is being driven at by the party. Bristow has done nothing, and up to his leaving two has done nothing, and he could leave the office this afternoon had decided to leave the matter precisely where it is, and as it is as far as the late officials are concerned. Leaving all and every well-known chapter in his career out of the question, Surveyor Steel's physical condition is regarded as alone sufficient to have caused his resignation. One of the most pointed suggestions in the report of Detectives Tindale and Fox was that Mr. Steel was physically incapable to attend to his official duties, and rendered his removal a necessity."

Housekeepers would find their Biscuits, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

SUBORNATION AND PERJURY.

A Very Crooked Whisky Operation.

Samuel Thompson, the Brownsville Distiller, on Trial for Crooked Whisky Proceedings, Endeavoring to Buy Up Witnesses—A Rapid Rising Scale of Prices—Samuel and His Brother Isaac Held in $10,000 Bail Each to Answer the Charge of Subornation and Perjury.

The case of the United States against Samuel Thompson, a Brownsville distiller, has been on trial in the United States District Court for five or six days. The charge against him is for defrauding the Government of tax on whisky, the case being similar to the famous crooked whisky transactions in New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis, which have attracted so much attention throughout the country. There are also two civil suits, libels against whisky on which the tax is unpaid, amounting to about $100,000. Mr. Thompson has for years been a very wealthy and influential gentleman. His brand of whisky, known as "Old Monongahela Rye," has almost a continental reputation, and, consequently, his business was large and profits immense. On this account when the fact became known about a year ago that he had been defrauding the Government, it created not a little sensation. But like all sensations, it had but an ephemeral existence, and when finally the case came up for trial at the present term of the United States District Court, but little interest was taken in it outside of those most immediately concerned. Yesterday, however, an entirely new phase was developed, when the prosecution brought out in evidence that persistent attempts had been made to bribe witnesses and suborn testimony.

For some time past U. S. District Attorney Reed and his assistants have been aware that certain witnesses for the prosecution had been tampered with, but they kept the matter quiet in order to obtain further evidence. For that reason the prosecution has not been vigorously pushed since the case came on trial, and five days have thus far been consumed in hearing the evidence for the government. Yesterday the matter being ripe, the mine was sprung. The facts, perhaps, cannot better be stated than in giving the testimony of the two last witnesses who were on the stand yesterday.

The first of their witnesses was John D. S. Pringle, who was formerly an employe in the distillery. In April, 1875, he became convinced that the Government was being defrauded, and wrote to the Revenue Department, at Washington, stating that if he was empowered to act as a special detective, or given other authority to act, he would be able to make some valuable discoveries in regard to the distillery. He received a reply directing him to refer the matter to the Collector of the Twenty-fourth collection district. Pringle did not do so, but he let Thompson know that he was about to make certain disclosures which would be inimical to his welfare. Thereupon Thompson called upon him and requested him to keep quiet, offering him an incentive to do so. Pringle refused to accept that sum. Thompson then increased the offer to $100, $200, and finally $300, the latter sum being accepted. By some means the transaction became known, and after a prosecution became inevitable, Thompson sent Pringle word that they had better cover up the $300 transaction for their mutual benefit. It was rumored that Thompson had given Pringle $500, and therefore Thompson asked the latter to give him a note for the amount, payable nine months after date, so that if it was brought up in evidence that Pringle had received the money it could be stated that he borrowed it. Pringle gave the note, taking from Thompson a bond setting forth that the money was a gift, and that no effort would ever be made to collect the note. (Previous to this transaction, it must be remembered, Pringle had been summoned as a witness for the prosecution.)

The case was to have been tried at the October term of the District Court, but it was postponed with many others, on account of the illness of District Attorney Reed—until the present special term of the Court. On this account the note ran out before the trial came off, and it became necessary if it was desired to put the note in evidence, that it be renewed. This was done, but as a matter of extra precaution the new note was made for only $250, it being the intention to state that on behalf of the amount loaned had been paid. Pringle then lifted the $500 note, kept the original bond, and received a bond, similar to the first, against the new note. Before the trial came on Thompson went to Pringle, and told him that if he stuck to the arrangement he (Thompson) would give him an additional $5000 when the trial was over.

These facts were drawn from Pringle yesterday, only by the most searching cross-examination by Mr. Reed and Mr. Wilson, the witness being very loth to tell the truth. After he had testified to the main facts, and he became conscious that concealment was no longer possible, he produced the two bonds mentioned and the first note for $500, (which he had in his possession, on account of the circumstances narrated,) and swore to their genuineness.

A MORE VALUABLE WITNESS.

Of course this testimony created a decided sensation in Court, which was not lessened when the testimony of the next witness was heard. R. M. Ailes, another resident of Brownsville, whose knowledge of the illegal transactions of the distillery was such as to make him a valuable witness for the prosecution, and one to be feared by the prosecution, was sworn.

On the evening of January 21st Samuel Thompson called on him and asked him what testimony he would give in the case. He did not tell him what he would say, but intimated that it would be unfavorable to the defense. Thompson then tried to influence him to give testimony that was untrue, and tried to influence him on account of what he had done for Ailes (Ailes') son, who is teller in the Brownsville Deposit and Discount Bank, of which Thompson is a director. This failing, he then offered Ailes $50 in cash, and when the trial was ended. Ailes still refusing to accept, he offered him $100 down and $300 after the adjournment of Court. Still Ailes would not accept the amount, and a few days before the opening of Court Thompson called upon him and renewed his offers, increasing the amount after Court to $400, and told him besides that he need not be particular about being in a hurry to come down to Pittsburgh when the case came up. The witness still not agreeing to be bought, Thompson called upon him again on the 21st of February, and had another talk with him, telling him that if he would stick to him he could have whatever money he wanted. After Court had opened and Thompson had come to town, Thompson called upon him again and offered him $500 in cash, and any sum he might desire after the adjournment of Court if he would leave the town, the latter, Thompson further offered to make Ailes' son cashier of the Brownsville Bank, or if his influence should not be sufficient to do that, he (Thompson) would set him up in business for a start, in which the son should be placed as cashier. Being tormented by these offers, Ailes called upon Assistant District Attorney Wilson, told him of the offers, and asked what he should do about it. Mr. Wilson advised him to take the money, and then bring it to him, taking the precaution to have it marked so that it could be identified. On the morning of February 25th Samuel Thompson in company with his brother Isaac called upon Ailes again and renewed the offer, saying that upon him depended whether or not he (Thompson) would go to the penitentiary. The three walked up street together, and when in front of Mr. Farquhar's office, Samuel told Ailes that he had given Isaac a check for $500, the proceeds of which were to be given him (Ailes). The latter signified his acceptance of the sum, when Isaac Thompson produced the check, (which was drawn to his order and offered to go to a bank immediately and have it cashed. Ailes told him that the check would do as well, and he and Isaac went down to U. S. Marshal Hall's office, where Isaac endorsed his name upon the back, and handed the check to Ailes. After coming out of the office the latter noticed that the check was not dated, and telling Isaac so, the two went back and Isaac dated it. Ailes then came out, showed the check to a man who was standing in the hall, and immediately went into the District Attorney's office and handed it to Mr. Reed. The check was produced in evidence and its genuineness proved.

HELD IN $10,000 BAIL.

Upon the conclusion of Ailes' testimony District Attorney Reed moved that Samuel and Isaac Thompson be immediately arrested on a charge of subornation and perjury. Judge McCandless granted the motion and fixed the bail of the accused at $10,000 each to answer the charge at the May term. of the Court. After the adjournment of Court the sureties were obtained, and the prisoners released.

That a conviction will be had in the present case against Samuel Thompson after the above evidence has been developed, is a foregone conclusion, whatever testimony may be offered by the defense. Under any circumstances the development of such persistent efforts at subordination would be an exceedingly interesting matter, but when the witnesses involved are so large, and the principals persons of such wealth and prominence, the sensation that the developments produced is not to be wondered at.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

Gas Bills

are so extravagant that the use of gas is fast becoming a luxury. To such an extent is this true that many are having their gas turned off, and are using lamps. The cost of procuring lamps and keeping them running is so moderate that their use is rapidly increasing. They can readily be adapted to any gas fixture. Messrs. J. P. Smith, Son & Co., No. 189 Liberty street, are doing a large business in this line, and we recommend any one who contemplates the change to call upon them.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and corn meal call at the German steam flour mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny city.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. Hearing on petition of Thos. D. Smiley for bankrupts' discharge.

David Walker, bankrupt. Adjudication made and warrant issued, returnable April 1st, 1876.

Jos. Hanlon, bankrupt. Report of Register ascertaining and liquidating liens, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. Petition of F. L. Seely, Solicitor, presented, and order made allowing him to pay costs due the Marshal and Clerk, the same to be received from the assignee.

The United States vs. Samuel Thompson is still on trial. It is elsewhere referred to.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

The general argument list is still in progress in this Court.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

The Masonic Bank vs. Wm. G. Dunseath: Sheriff's return confirmed absolutely.

Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the Board of School Directors of the Forbes Public School district; before reported. Verdict for defendant.

W. A. Campbell vs. the Castle Shannen Railway Company; previously reported. On trial.

William Andrews vs. George Warren, a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain goods. Messrs. J. S. Scully and Wm. Andrews, issued *sci. fas.* on judgments against Henry Hammill. Mr. Warren said the property belonged to him, but the Court declined to award an issue, and the property was sold by the Sheriff, Mr. Andrews purchasing it. Mr. Warren then levied on the same property, to satisfy an execution which he had against Hammill, but Mr. Andrews claimed the property, and hence this feigned issue was awarded. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Mars vs. Harrower.
Fisher et ux. vs. Maple et al.
Orr vs. Adams.
Mulholland vs. Heffron et al.
Mueller vs. Burghart.
Hagin vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Haahn & Raab vs. Crown.
Kuhn vs. Walters et al.
Brunot et al. vs. Hilton.
Lowey vs. Gerwig & Co.
Duff vs. Lowry.
Harbyle et ux vs. Scott.
Graham trustee vs. Schleeper.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Estate of J. H. Hume. The Clerk ordered to pay out the funds in Court in accordance with the schedule of distribution before filed.

John Matchenbacher was appointed guardian of Mary Kirsch et al.

Richard Knox was appointed guardian of David L. Fleming et al. Bonds filed and approved.

Estate of Wm. Owens, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Isaac McBride. Same record.

Estate of George Sickman, deceased. Argument on petition to enforce the payment of devise to widow. Large for and McClurg against. Decision reserved.

Estate of John Bell, deceased. John A. Wilson chosen and appointed trustee.

Henry Koedel was appointed guardian of Gilbert Koedel, minor.

Estate of John Linton, deceased. Report of sale made presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of David Magogney, deceased. Petition of James W. Kuntz, trustee for Washington Savings Bank for sale of lots to Wm. B. Magogney to show cause why he should not petition for leave to sell real estate for payment of debts. Rule granted returnable on 11th inst.

Estate of John Perchment, deceased; in partition; leave granted S. B. W. Gill to withdraw exceptions to inquest.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

A few unimportant motions and cases were argued in this Court yesterday.

Court Brevities.

THE argument list will be resumed in the Criminal Court this morning, motions for new trials in the Green and Flemm murder cases will be argued; 9:30 o'clock being fixed for the argument on the first.

H. B. Davis commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against The Tradesmen's Industrial Institute to recover $150 with interest, that sum being the amount of a judgment which he has placed on exhibition and never returned.

AN application for a divorce was filed in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, by Mary Elizabeth Eber, through her next friend, Wm. Lewis, against John H. Eber. The divorce is asked on the ground of cruel treatment. A subpœna was awarded.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Ekekiel Gordon et al. against the Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims that the railroad company has changed the course of a small stream of water that it has much injured plaintiff's house, in O'Hara township. Damages asked are $1,000.

N. SNYDER & Co. yesterday went through the preliminary proceedings in the lower court (Common Pleas No. 1) necessary to enable them to carry their case to the Supreme Court, to compel the city to award to them the contract for the Penn avenues on the ground that they were the lowest bidders. The Court overruled the exceptions of both parties, and the case will come before the Supreme Court at its next session in this city, in October and November.

YESTERDAY a German, whose name did not transpire, expressed great satisfaction at receiving his full naturalization papers, which he said he had been wanting for a long time, and, ten minutes after the evidences of his citizenship were in his hand, he returned to the office of the Prothonotary and made affidavit to some papers in a suit of divorce against his wife, the trial of which could not before be had on account of the Teuton not being a citizen.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron in their play of "Heinrich and Hettie" continue as attractive as ever, in the way both of drawing and entertaining an audience. Farron is one of the funniest delineators of Irish character that we ever saw, and in his efforts to please he is earnestly seconded by Baker, who essays none but German characterizations. They are supported by the entire Opera House company. Mr. Owen sustains the part of *Aristarches Digges*, a life insurance agent and reporter. As the former some of his adventures are quite amusing. Mr. Waverly has the *role* of a villain to interpret. All the members of the company are very satisfactory in their impersonations. The performance is one that affords real pleasure.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

In "Life on the Border," which is now running at this place, W. F. Cody appears as *Buffalo Bill*, and J. B. Omohundro as *Texas Jack*, both characters by which they are known throughout all the United States. The play was written specially for them, and the parts they enact are supposed to represent scenes in which they have participated during their experience as scouts on the frontier. The performance opens very evening with the comedietta "Thrice Married," in which Morlachi, the premier danseuse, sustains four *roles*. The combination is drawing large audiences.

Trimble's Varieties.

There are so many astonishing and almost incredible performances at Trimble's that the frequenter of that theatre has learned to consider them as a matter of course, and no longer indulges in expressions of surprise. But with all the management have proposed to do, nothing has been to the latter a source of more enjoyment or won from them warmer manifestations of approval than the skillful gyrations and manœuvres of the Leon Brothers, pedestal clog and skate dancers. In addition to them is Annie Fox, the vocalist, the inimitable Hurley & Marr, the Freeman Sisters, Emerson & Clarke, Fields & Hoey, and a long list of others.

An Attractive Entertainment.

An attractive entertainment will be given in the First Methodist Church, Union avenue, Allegheny, this evening, the 2d inst. for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary and Church Society. Rev. Wm. R. Cowl, a popular pulpit orator, will deliver a lecture on "The Unwritten," a subject which he is said to handle in a very entertaining and instructive way. In addition to the lecture there will be a choice programme of music under the direction of the Rinehart Bros., assisted by the choir of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. It is an entertainment that will afford an evening of pleasure to all who attend.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick was in Philadelphia yesterday.

***Rev. F. C. Knox and bride have gone to Chicago. They will be absent about two weeks.

***The First Presbyterian church of Newark, Ohio, is desirous of extending a call to Dr. James Prestley, of this city.

***Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown, formerly Warden of the Western Penitentiary, died at his home on Sunday.

***James H. Loh, the commission merchant, is in Connellsville, Pa., in attendance upon the Butter and Egg Convention.

***Miss Agnes Way and Miss Olive Turney, of the School of Design, will contribute pictures to the Centennial Art Gallery.

***Jacob Shore has been elected to the Allegheny Common Council from the Seventh ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Hopf.

***Alderman Salisbury is President of the new South Side Democratic club. J. P. Heisel and J. D. Buckley are Vice Presidents, and J. W. Patterson Corresponding Secretary.

***An ice business it was that brought Horace Fox, proprietor Chautauqua House, Mayville, N. Y., to the city yesterday. He disposed of large quantities of crystallized hexagonal prisms.

***J. W. Jackson, R. H. Lee, Edgar Hale, R. M. Sterrett and John Dillingham, all of Titusville, held a conference in this city yesterday with railroad officials with a view of having freight on oil reduced.

THE ALLEGHENY POLICE.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges of Inefficiency Made Against Chief Ross—Two Members of the Police Committee Refuse to Sign the Pay Roll for Ross's Salary.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding. Mayor Phillips reported that he had discharged detective John Laverty and officer Bleidt. To fill these vacancies he had promoted ordinance officer Richard Geary to the position formerly occupied by Laverty, and had placed A. J. Bruiker and Fred. Braminger on the force. Action confirmed. The resolution referred to the committee by Councils requesting the committee to require Chief Ross to devote more of his time to the detection of thieves and to the prevention of robberies, &c.

It was suggested that the committee had nothing to do with this matter, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Buhrbacker made complaint against Officer Williams, charging that he had borrowed money, which he promised to return, but he now refuses to return it. On motion the Mayor was requested to refer this matter to the committee, to be investigated at the next meeting.

The question of approving the monthly pay roll was then taken up, when Chairman Heagy turned to the Mayor and said that he thought something should be done in regard to the Chief. It was a matter of general complaint that he was not competent to fill the office of Chief, and something ought to be done in the matter.

His Honor replied that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Cooke said that the matter was becoming a bore to him, and it was an every day occurrence for people to speak to him about the Chief. He thought there ought to be a change made.

Mr. Hunter said that several men who were on the force, and several who were not on the force, had declared that if they were made chief they would soon put a stop to the many robberies. They knew, or had good cause to suspect, who the thieves were, and so had he, but it was not his business to work the matter up. If Chief Ross don't know then he ought to know who is doing this stealing.

Mr. Knox thought it was not to be expected that one man should know every thief in the city.

Mr. Heagy desired to know how many burglars Chief Ross had sent to the Penitentiary since he has been Chief. The Mayor replied that he didn't think he had sent any there, but he had sent some there for larceny. Mr. Heagy said the records would show, but, at any rate, the city is just now overrun with burglars.

Mr. McKelvey didn't know about that, as the committee knew only what they had heard, or seen in the newspapers. They had no official notice that they had all been cured. He had heard reports of the Chief's inefficiency, and suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate the charges, and if found that it was proven that the Chief was inefficient, the Mayor would dismiss him at once.

Mayor—Most emphatically, gentlemen. Certainly."

Mr. Hunter thought it would be better that the entire committee investigate the matter.

Mr. Cooke was ready to vote on the Chief's dismissal at once. If the matter was left to the committee he felt satisfied that there would be no charges preferred. No citizen cared about taking up the fight, although they were satisfied of the Chief's inefficiency. When the committee meets to investigate the case there would no one appear to prosecute, as what was everybody's business was nobody's business in particular.

Mr. Hunter replied that if no one appeared to prosecute any charges against the Chief, then he would consider all the reports of inefficiency as groundless.

Mr. Beadell (colored) said the verdict of nearly all the people that there should be a change in the office. He agreed with Mr. Cooke that there wouldn't be a single charge preferred.

His Honor stated that he desired that the matter be investigated. He hoped it would.

The committee could be seated thanks to an amendment that the whole committee investigate the charges against the chief, which motion was adopted.

A lengthy discussion then ensued as to how the investigation should be proceeded with, when Mr. Bayne suggested the appointment of a committee to get evidence.

Mr. Cooke moved that a sub-committee of three be appointed to prepare the evidence in the case. The motion was carried and Messrs. Cook, Bayne and Hunter appointed.

A resolution was adopted requesting any citizen who had any charges against Chief Ross of failing to attend to his duties or any other charges to notify either the Mayor or any member of this sub-committee.

The sub-committee was directed to call the committee together as soon as they were ready.

The monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,-747.98, was approved, but Messrs. Heagy and Cooke declined to sign Chief Ross' pay roll.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES

····The Allegheny street Committee will meet this evening.

····Controller Snodgrass cannot make out his February financial report until the Mayor signs the appropriation ordinance.

····There are fears on the part of a few that the Mayor may decline to affix his autograph to the appropriation ordinance.

····Officer Lee, who, with his father, so badly abused Lieutenant Johnson in Philo Hall last Sunday morning, was released from jail yesterday on $2,000 bail.

····A little boy slipped on the sidewalk on Penn avenue, near Sandusky street, Allegheny, last evening, and falling he received a severe wound on the head. Dr. Cunningham attended him.

····While the police were chasing Savage, the prisoner who broke jail in Allegheny on Tuesday night, he struck at officer Mitchell with a knife and inflicted an ugly wound in the officer's left hand.

····Mary Smith, who was arrested a day or two ago charged with keeping a disorderly house in State alley, and sentenced by Mayor McCarthy to sixty days imprisonment in the Work House, was taken before the Criminal Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After a review of the case the Court affirmed the decision of the Mayor.

····Wenzel and John Wesle, the cow thieves, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Acting Mayor Butler, on the charge of having stolen a cow from John Parker, of Braddock's Fields. Bail each of $2,000 bail each they were committed for trial. Wenzel Weise waived a hearing on the information charging him with the shooting of Bleidt's cow lately, and he was committed in that case also.

····At a meeting of the City Property Committee last night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Hunter presiding, resolutions providing for the painting of the windows in Municipal Hall to Co. B, Nineteenth Regiment, and for the erection of seats in the lobbies of both Council chambers were negatively recommended. The matter will be taken up by, up, some of which were ordered to be paid and others were referred for examination.

····Officer Snyder in attempting yesterday afternoon to arrest two suspicious looking lads with a suspicion of stealing a ride on Shoenberger's mill, narrowly escaped being shot. One of the boys drew a revolver on him, but he grabbed it, and as he did so it went off, the ball passing very close to his fingers. The lads escaped, they being one too many for the officer, but he retained the weapon. One of them struck him on the arm with a stone.

····On New Year's day a large number of men aided and abetted in an unlawful cockfight at McKee's Rocks. Ever since then Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, has been engaged in working it up, and has succeeded in bringing some of the parties to justice. Yesterday, before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, David Elkins was fined $20, John McIlvain $15, and Joseph Hailer and J. Shorts $10 each. They paid the amounts and were discharged. Mr. Street has also entered suit before the same magistrate against Messrs. Hilliard and Wm. Sturgeon for participating in the same fight.

····Mr. Telford, a wealthy oil merchant of New York, who has investigated the matter, has reported that oil can be shipped from Pittsburgh in barges to Huntingdon, W. Va., thence over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to Richmond, Va., and from there to New York vessel, nearly eleven hundred miles, for $1.35 per barrel, nearly fifty cents cheaper than over the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia. The rates to Huntingdon would be twenty cents, thence to Richmond seventy-five or eighty cents, and from Richmond to New York, per schooner, thirty-five cents.

····The Legislative Committees of Councils organized in Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon by the election of Mr. Hay, Jr., as Chairman. Proposed Acts of Assembly defining and suppressing vagrancy, and relating to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class, were returned to Councils with a recommendation that the Legislature be requested to defeat them both. The latter is what is known as Mayor McCarthy's bill, and by many it is considered. Bills empowering Councils to fix the salaries of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, and providing for the appointment, collection and payment of grading damages, were affirmatively recommended, but Councils were asked to request the insertion in the latter of a clause exempting cities of the second class from its provisions.

Peter Cooper's Words.—"I cheerfully testify that I had two teeth extracted while under the influence of Laughing Gas. I felt no pain whatever, and the gas produced no injurious or even unpleasant effects. PETER COOPER.

I. Spencer, 254 Penn avenue, has given gas for the painless extraction of teeth to thousands. Gas is the only safe anæsthetic.

N. B.—Office open Sundays, and evening till 9 o'clock.

Auction Sale

of House Furnishing Goods, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at KIM & SON, 118 Smithfield street.

Advertised Letters---Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to address, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 4, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Adair Phebe
Adams Margaret
Adams Martha J
Alexander L W
Arnold Mary E
Armstrong J K
Baker Miss P
Bauer Miss M
Barber Margaret
Bacom C H
Bender Miss L
Behiner M E
Biddle Mrs L L
Blakesle Maggie
Bist M M
Braden Maggie
Breden Mary
Butler Mary
Carrol Mrs Ann
Chenia Mrs Dr
Clark Mrs John
Clark Mattie
Cook Mrs L J
Corry Bridget
Conlon M J
Conner Lydia
Coulson Miss E
Cunningham E
Davidson Mrs L
Daggie Mrs John
Dalady Maria
Dougherty Kate
Dunn M A pkg
Firels Miss M
Finkbinder C
Ford H P
Forney Mrs
Ebert Miss
Fills Mrs C F
Gallet Annie
Gallahin Annie
Galbreath M
Gallagher M
Garrettson M
Gibson Nancy
Gee Miss Rose
Green Frances
Graham Sarah
Hamilton F
Hayden Mrs E
Hays Miss
Henigan Mary
Hill Bella
Hood H M
Hood Bella
Holmes Mary
Houser Miss E
Hunn Mrs Kate
Hyde Lizzie
Jones Miss C
Johnson Mary
Johnson Ida L
Johnson M F
King Miss B
Latshaw M A
Leech Mary
Lyons Mrs A
Mahe Mrs J G
Malone Nellie
Maloy Mrs E
Massy Miss A
Mason Miss K
Martin Mary J
Maxwell S D
Menchington A
Monick Mrs
Moony Miss E
Morrow Martha
Morris Sarah
Morrison Miss
Moegal Miss
McBreen Bella
McBreaty A
McClurg Miss L
McPherson M
Noel Miss M
Neumont K J
O'Brien Annie
Patterson H
Phipps F S
Porter M S
Raible Maggie
Reagan Jennie
Riggs Mrs Dr
Ripple Mrs Jas
Riley Miss Kate
Russell M
Sadler Maggie
Salt Mrs
Sauer A V
Schaffer Julia
Scharfer Carrie M
Shively Billie G
Shremlis Annie
Simcox Lizzie
Smith D for
Smith Ella
Smith Ida
Stallard A pkg
Stall Mary
Steele M
Stewart A W
Stifle L C
Stochr Miss S
Stoner Mamie
Sutton Ann
Taylor M
Taylor M J
Teagle Tillie E
Tully M
Verner M N
White Jennie
Whittington J
Wilson Hettie L
Wilson Emma
Wilson Emma
Woods Maggie
Woods Mrs
Zober Lizzie

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Adams Capt C F
Adams Geo E
Ambos J
Arbuckles H B
Arbuckles Wm (for)
Artlett Louis
Baker W W
Barly W H
Bergman D
Bernstein Jacob
Bounts A
Binnix Wm F
Boyd Thos
Boyd James
Bourke Rev W (for)
Brown Thos
Brown C P
Buckhout Orphs
Brining Jos
Bristol J H
Brodie John
Broadhead Ben (for)
Bursus Wm
Burke D
Burkhalter Arnst
Buchanan J M
Buchanan John
Callahan Jas
Caldwell Chas
Campbell D H
Canfield F
Cannon Mr
Cannon James
Carr Wm K
Carroll W R
Carroll W H
Chapin F C
Chapin Jas F
Clark B A
Cooper C A
Coates Edward
Coyne John (for)
Crawford B
Culham G (for)
Cunningham J J
Cunningham C C
Cunninghamwm
Cuningham W P
Cummings S J
Cummings R
Dillin D A
Daman L G
Daily Wm
Dillon J (for 2)
Davy Thos
Deever Wm
Dechoin Leo
Devlin F C
Dickey John
Dubes O B
Earl Harry
Eardly Geo (for)
Eitschend E J Y
Elliott Harry
Ferris Daniel (2)
Fergusson Jas A
Fisher J V
Flagan O E
Flemming J W
Flegel A M
Force L
Forse Jos
Forsyth Joseph
Fouts H G
Geise John
George F W
Gibson Samuel
Gildea Jas F
Gilmore Jno B (for)
Gorge John A
Gorhon F H
Gray Capt G A
Graham F M
Graham Andrew
Gracie Jas
Granger Chas H
Green Jas
Green H C
Griffith J M
Hammond E
Hamilton A (pkg)
Hapeny T S
Hart A J